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# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

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# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

A Journal of Investigation and Discussion in the Field of Library Science

Established by The Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago with the Co-operation of The American Library Association, The Bibliographical Society of America, and The American Library Institute.

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# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

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## THE HOOVER INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY

PHILIP T. MCLEAN

THE Hoover Institute and Library, housed in a 285-foot tower which dominates the campus of Stanford University, is a storehouse of knowledge for the study of today's world. Its resources have been selected for the light they shed on the important historical movements of the twentieth century in all parts of the globe. Originally the program of the Library was centered on the Western world. However, the events of the past quarter-century have brought the realization that today's problems are world problems, which must be met by a study of world trends and conditions. Consequently, the holdings of the Library have been expanded to global scope. They now document developments in all major regions of the world, with special emphasis upon certain leading countries in each region. The Library's resources also illumine the history and evolution of universal trends and international movements which have no regional boundaries. The main emphasis has been placed on gathering those materials which portray man's plight in war and revolution and his struggle toward peace.

*War.*—The Library's records interpret both the origins and the consequences of

war in the twentieth century. They describe not only war's military progress but also the economic, political, and social conditions resulting from modern warfare. The psychological, moral, and religious factors in modern war are revealed in the Library's collections of publications whose purpose is to create a mental attitude conducive to war's prosecution. The documentation also depicts the utilization of material and financial resources for war effort, portrays important aspects of the conduct of modern war, delineates negotiations for the settlement of political and territorial problems arising in its wake, and discloses the myriad problems in war's aftermath.

*Revolution.*—Among the problems to which war gives rise are those of social, political, and economic dislocation. Famine, the displacement of peoples, the disruption of economic and social pursuits, plus the weakening or discrediting of established regimes, have in many cases during this century led to revolt and revolution. The Hoover Library has attempted to assemble documentation about such revolutions, their causes, and their consequences. In particular, it has documented the Russian Revolution, the

growth of the Soviet Union, and the spread of communism and Soviet influence. An exhaustive body of material on the Fascist and Nazi movements has also been assembled. In harmony with the view that the wars of the twentieth century are in some large measure expressive of basic revolutionary trends in the world community, the Library is likewise bringing together an increasing body of material for the study of these trends.

*Peace.*—The records of war and revolution, however, are counterbalanced by those which interpret man's progressive struggle to live in peace. The heart of the Library's peace collection lies in its documentation of the activities of those individuals and organizations who have worked throughout the century to foster concepts and ideas in opposition to war and the forces bringing it about or to repair the damage it has caused.

The history of peace efforts in the early part of the century has been preserved in the David Starr Jordan Peace Collection and in the library of Alfred Fried, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911. The activities of individuals and groups active during and after World War I have been recorded. Outstanding are the documents of those organizations, both national and international, which have alleviated wartime suffering and have carried on relief during postwar chaos in order to facilitate the restoration of a stable political order. Material of this sort forms the actual foundation of the Hoover Library; the nucleus around which the Library was developed exists in the archives of two outstanding relief projects headed by Mr. Hoover: the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the American Relief Administration.

The efforts of nations after World War I to find peace through collective

action are shown in the comprehensive documentation of the League of Nations, supplemented by the records of its subsidiary organizations, the World Court and the International Labor Office. The official records of the United Nations and its specialized agencies are now being collected and organized.

*The Library's resources.*—The creation of this body of source material for the study of world areas and world events has necessitated drawing from many mediums. Through the generous financial assistance and personal interest of its founder, the Library has accumulated government archives and documents, daily and weekly newspapers, memoirs, and biographies. Journals of opinion, scholarly monographs, and secondary works which reflect the studied evaluation of events supplement the source materials. Ephemeral data, leaflets, radio scripts, and pamphlets depict the aims and actions of various local, national, and international groups with special racial and national interests. Maps, posters, photographs, and films also picture the events of the century, and a growing body of historical recordings is available.

The official documents, which form the largest segment in the Hoover Library's holdings, number more than fifty thousand volumes from some sixty countries. They consist of parliamentary debates, official gazettes, and publications of various ministries and government departments in the fields of history, economics, and government. The most extensive collections to date are for such European countries as Russia, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and France. Since the Stanford University Library has extensive holdings of British and United States documents, the Hoover Library has attempted only to supplement these materials.

In documenting world trends, special emphasis has been placed on acquiring the official records of the colonial empires of the major powers. The status and progress of nonself-governing areas has been preserved in the official reports of the mandatory powers on regions under their jurisdiction. The Library is currently collecting official records and reports for the countries of Asia and the Middle East.

In developing the press and periodical collections, great care has been devoted to obtaining papers and journals that represent the important groups of political opinion. Although the newspaper collection originally consisted of World War I papers, special effort has been made to expand the files into both the preceding and the succeeding periods. Leading newspapers for the major European countries have been preserved. In many instances the Library possesses unbroken files dating from the early part of this century. The collection of World War II papers from all areas of the globe is being continued on the same general principles. It is the intention of the Library to cover gaps in the files by obtaining microfilm copy from American and foreign libraries. The newspaper collection at present contains over three thousand titles.

The Library's periodical section now consists of more than fifteen thousand titles, in some thirty-five languages. The major segment of the collection consists of the journals of opinion groups, especially political organizations and parties. Special attention has been paid to the collecting of serials which represent *émigré* groups forced by political persecutions to flee from their country of origin. The highly interesting and often ephemeral products of the underground press reflect the moral courage and practical ingenuity of groups working for

political freedom. Periodicals issued clandestinely by inhabitants of countries under military occupation have a featured place in the Hoover Library's resources.

The Library's holdings of books and pamphlets have been selected for their usefulness in scholarly research rather than for rarity or popular interest. The books fall chiefly into two classes: (1) memoirs and biographies of persons participating in the events of the period and (2) monographs and critical works written after a lapse of time has permitted a relative valuation of these events. These are supplemented by a voluminous collection of pamphlets emanating chiefly from organized groups and societies participating in the various phases of political, economic, and social life. Political parties, minority groups, business and economic associations, religious societies, and organizations representing racial factions all influence public opinion in national and international issues of the day, and their publications constitute valuable historical sources. The usefulness of such pamphlet material depends greatly upon the knowledge of its purpose. Special care has been taken to preserve all information available about the source and distribution of each pamphlet. This procedure has presented certain organizational problems to be discussed later in this article.

The Library's map holdings for the period of World War I consist chiefly of general and special maps prepared by the general staffs or other governmental map-making bodies covering regions or countries of Europe. The Library is a depository member of the current Army Map Service Program. Materials received through this project are supplemented by many maps captured from former enemy countries.

The poster section includes items utilized in wartime, as well as those used for special psychological and propagandistic purposes in time of peace. Among the items are recruiting and mobilization notices, war-loan posters, political party broadsides and election appeals, proclamations of military governments in occupied territories, and posters of revolutionary groups. The Library's principal film collection depicts the activities of the various relief organizations whose archives formed the nucleus of the Library. Recently, this has been supplemented by an extensive collection of World War II German films which were used for propaganda purposes in Spain.

The general nature and scope of the Hoover Library can, perhaps, best be visualized through a more detailed description of the materials dealing with four areas which have been at the center of great revolutionary change during the twentieth century: Russia, Germany, China, and Japan.

*The Russian collection.*—At present the Russian and German collections are the most extensively used of the Library's research materials. The Library is one of the five largest depositories of Russian historical sources in the United States. It has concentrated upon nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials, chiefly on those dealing with Russia's part in World War I, the revolutions of 1917, the period of civil war and intervention, and the history of the Soviet Union. Its holdings can be regarded as the best outside the Soviet Union on the early stages of Bolshevik rule and on the history and growth of the Communist International. The Library has probably the most complete collection in existence of newspapers and periodicals published by *émigré* groups during the period since the Revolution of 1917. Several leading

historical and literary journals of the later nineteenth century and early twentieth century can be found in no other American library.

Among the unique materials is Alexander Herzen's *Kolokol*, 1857-65. Especially rare is the file of *Iskra*, 1900-1903, the leading organ of the Russian Social Democrats and the first Russian Marxist newspaper. The works of Lenin include original editions of many of his works for the period of the 1907 revolution. The files of the two now famous papers, *Pravda* and *Izvestiia*, include the issues for the all-important years 1917-18. The Library also owns a set of the proceedings of the Russian Duma, 1906-17, and a complete collection of the laws of the Czarist Empire.

*The German collection.*—The Library's collection on Germany covers the period from the founding of the German Empire to date. Outstanding among the government documents are the following: a complete file of the Reichstag debates and documents from 1871 until its demise in 1933; a comprehensive collection of documents of the Statistical Office; publications of the *Auswärtiges Amt* through the periods of the Empire and the Third Reich; and the *Reichsgesetzblatt* from 1871 to 1945.

The German newspaper collection includes files of influential regional papers: *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Der Tag*, *Vorwärts*, *Germania*, and *Frankfurter Zeitung*. It includes complete files of official National-Socialist papers, *Der Angriff* and *Völkischer Beobachter*. Unless recently acquired by other American libraries, the files of *Völkischer Beobachter* for the period of the 1920's, when it became the official Hitler organ, are available to scholars only at the Hoover Library. For the period of Allied occupation following World War II, the Library is now organ-



izing its collection of the leading papers issued by German publishers under license from military authorities.

The Library's periodical section contains official organs of the important political parties and other organized groups. Outstanding periodicals are: *Das Archiv*, *Berliner Monatshefte*, *Deutsche Justiz*, *Der Deutsche Volkswirt*, *Sozialistische Monatshefte*, *Wirtschaftsdienst*, and *Zeitschrift für Politik*. Files for the National-Socialist period include *Monatshefte für auswärtige Politik*, *Nationalsozialistische Bibliothek*, and *Zeitschrift für Geopolitik*. Of popular interest and historical importance is a file of the famous anti-Semitic journal *Der Stürmer*. The Hoover Library's swastika-decorated volumes came from the office of the journal's editor, Julius Streicher.

Special collections dealing with German history and government include the Dorten collection on the Separatist movement in the Rhineland following World War I, the letters of Konrad Haenisch, German Social Democratic party leader, dealing with party activities from 1907 to 1915, and broadsides and leaflets issued by political parties during the various election periods of the 1930's. The Library has also acquired documents bearing the autographs of Hitler, Himmler, Göring, Goebbels, and other top-ranking Nazis. The original copy of the famous Goebbels diary, detailing Nazi plans and fortunes during the years 1942-43, is preserved for the future use of historians. Among the Library's holdings are materials from the archives of the S.S. and Gestapo organizations. The papers of the Reichskulturkammer depict German cultural policies under national socialism; and the archives of the anti-Komintern include reports, speeches, and plans of the Nazis in their struggle against communism.

The activities of various Hoover Library representatives in Europe at the conclusion of World War II are dealt with elsewhere in this article. Thanks to their efforts, the Library has acquired a pre-eminent collection on Germany under Allied occupation: intelligence reports, official gazettes, and reports of military governors from all four zones of occupation. A complete set of the records of the various trials by military tribunal in Germany has been presented to the Library by United States authorities.

*The Chinese collection.*—The Chinese collection at the Hoover Library differs in its scope from the Far Eastern collections in other American libraries in that its components have been selected for research in modern history and the social sciences rather than for the study of the more remote periods of Chinese history. For the period before the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1912, the chief materials are the voluminous collections of late Ch'ing documents and memoirs, letters, and public papers of statesmen. Files of the *North China Herald* beginning in 1850 and of the *North China Daily News* beginning in 1872 constitute unusual and important supplements to Chinese source records. The Library has assembled substantial files of the publications of the *yuan* and ministries and of provincial, county, and municipal governments for the period since 1912. This includes the publications of "dissident" and "puppet" administrations, along with those of *de jure* governments. The documentary publications of the various governments of the Chinese Republic have been more difficult to obtain than those of the Imperial government, owing to chaotic domestic conditions and the lack of Chinese interest in the subject.

Special mention should be made of the *Min-li-pao*, organ of the Kuomintang,

1910-13, and of unusually complete files of wartime papers representing both occupied and unoccupied China. At present, the Library is building up files of more than three hundred journals of opinion, representing different political views, different periods, and different regions of China. Economic and financial publications of banks and banking associations for the whole of the twentieth century are being gathered.

The Library's collection of Chinese Communist publications is unique. The Isaacs collection, of which a mimeographed survey has been issued, contains rare and important Communist publications for the period 1927-31. The complete file of the *Chieh-fang jih-pao*, 1941-47, is probably the only one in existence. A wide variety of periodicals and pamphlets from the various areas cover Communist activities since 1941.

*The Japanese collection.*—The Japanese collection is notable not only as a source for the study of Japanese history and institutions of the last seventy-five years but particularly as a record of the changes that have occurred in Japan since V-J Day. It contains the major published collections of Japanese documentary sources since the late Tokugawa period. Its books and monographs deal not only with Japan but with the countries of East Asia in the Japanese sphere of influence. Extensive materials from the Japanese Greater East Asia Ministry, the Southern Asia Research Institute, the Government-General of Korea, and the Government-General of Formosa have been assembled. Far Eastern scholars find at their disposal a collection of fifty thousand photographic reprints of the most important documents in the Japanese archives in Korea covering the period 1884-1909. This is the only set in America. The Japanese newspaper files

include a rare file of the *Osaka Mainichi*, 1889-1929. Special attention, as in the Chinese field, has been given to obtaining materials on the development of socialism and communism in Japan.

Far Eastern experts who have visited the Library have stated that already the collections on contemporary China and Japan are outstanding in the Western world.

*The founding of the Library.*—The creation and the development of the Hoover Library has been due in large part to its founder's unique role in world history. It was his perception of the need for preserving valuable but fugitive materials that led, in 1914, to the initial efforts of establishing the Library.

In his first appearance on the international stage Mr. Hoover organized the Commission for Relief in Belgium and directed its efforts throughout the war years. When the United States entered World War I, he became United States Food Administrator. At the war's end he returned to Europe to become director-general of relief and head of the American Relief Administration. His activities and contacts during and following World War I provided unexcelled opportunities for the development of a collection of materials directed to the study of war in its effect on civilization. He used these opportunities.

The founding and early history of the Library can best be told in Mr. Hoover's own words:

Soon after the outbreak of the World War I happened to read some remarks by President Andrew D. White of Cornell on the difficulty he experienced in the study of the French Revolution because of the disappearance of contemporaneous documents and fugitive literature. The position I held at that time required regular visits to several belligerent countries. It seemed to me to offer a unique opportunity to collect and preserve such records. I therefore estab-



lished centers for such collections in each country and enlisted the aid of others who believed in the importance of this work. After the Armistice I was able to have these records sent from the various countries to Stanford University.

On my return to the United States to participate in the war administration, I was able to expand further these collections on the American side and to secure material from the many agencies of the Allied governments.

Immediately after the Armistice I returned to Europe to become the executive head of the Supreme Economic Council. This body had to do with the economic rehabilitation of Europe in general and of the former enemy countries in particular. Our duty was to further the rehabilitation of railroads and canals, the opening of ports and the reduction of blockade, to supervise the proper utilization of coal in Central Europe, and to foster the restoration of trade relations generally. It included the provisioning of 150,000,000 people in some twenty-three countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the establishment of refuges and special relief for 10,000,000 children. We furnished expert advisers on finance, railroads, and other public activities in some twelve new governments. For the administration of this work I recruited from the American Army about 1,500 officers (previously civilians) and established them in all parts of Europe.

All this brought a very much enlarged opportunity for collecting historical material. I was able to interest all these men in the job. I was also able to enlist the heads of governments, many of their Cabinet officers, and officials of some twenty-five countries in furnishing us with copies of their own records of the war and especially their interdepartmental and public documents bearing on economic and social as well as military questions. We also secured complete files of periodicals and newspapers issued in the belligerent countries during the war. . . .

Soon after the war I became impressed with the fact that the most important aspect of the century was perhaps not the war so much as the consequences of the war, that is, the social, economic, and political currents which had sprung from it. The rise of democracy in Europe after the war and its collapse into Communism, Fascism, and National Socialism have contributed to make one of the greatest human crises in history. Therefore, instead of limiting the new Library to purely war material, I determined that the work of collecting should be continued

and should be directed especially to securing records of these movements. . . .

. . . This period of world-wide experimentation in social, economic, and political institutions will be of importance for a thousand years to come. The work of collection will not be complete until these social and economic currents have run their course and have reached again some common elements of stability.<sup>1</sup>

*The development of the Library.*—In carrying out the wishes of the founder, the Library entered upon a period of expansion which is still in progress. Tracing the rise of communism, fascism, and national socialism has meant the intensification of collecting in the countries in which these movements originated. Documenting the course of these movements has entailed the accumulation of materials from all parts of the world where their influence has reached.

By the outbreak of World War II, in 1939, the Hoover Library was busily engaged in enlarging its collections. Through a fortunate chain of circumstances the Library was able to lay the foundation of its program of collecting for World War II. Dr. Ralph H. Lutz, then chairman of the directors of the Hoover Library, spent the summer of 1939 in Germany engaged in the task of enlarging the Library's collection in the European field. After the outbreak of hostilities, Dr. Lutz remained to complete arrangements for the collection of materials on the diplomatic crises and the beginning of the war. These arrangements were made chiefly through institutions and with individuals who had assisted the Library in the development of its World War I collection.

Although the collecting of material for the Library was continued in war-torn Europe, the transportation of much of it

<sup>1</sup> Nina Almond and H. H. Fisher, *Special Collections in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace* (Stanford University, 1940), pp. ix-xi.

to America was necessarily postponed until the end of the war. Consequently, during the early war years, the Library turned to the acquisition of materials dealing with the war effort in America and the Allied countries. The efforts to document United States wartime activities were devoted to a variety of specialized materials: (1) papers issued by the various sections of the armed forces, including *Yank* and *Stars and Stripes*; (2) publications of municipal and state bodies relating to national defense; (3) records of the United States War Relocation Authority and publications issued in the various Japanese assembly and relocation centers; (4) many files of foreign-language newspapers covering various phases of public opinion among immigrant groups in America; (5) the publications of the Civilian Public Service Camps dealing with the activities of conscientious objectors in the United States. The value of such source records has already been indicated by the fact that the Hoover Library is receiving requests for their use from local and state organizations now preparing histories of their wartime activities.

In July, 1945, it became possible to send a special agent to Europe to contact former representatives of the Library and to seek the materials already collected in 1939. Fortunately, much had escaped destruction. In Germany, as in other countries occupied by the Allies, military authorities had frozen a large part of the materials which the Hoover Library and similar institutions were seeking. However, with the co-operation of military personnel and the Library of Congress mission, the Hoover Library was able to secure a wealth of material on the internal policies of national socialism and a vast collection of data on the political and military development of the

war. The activity of collecting wartime records was expanded throughout Central Europe and in time was extended into the Mediterranean and Scandinavian areas.

The spread of World War II to the Pacific and the Middle East, and the ultimate involvement of most of the world, accented the need to expand the scope of the Hoover Library beyond its emphasis upon Europe. Even before the outbreak of war it had become evident that the problem of war, revolution, and peace knew no continental limits. The emerging prominence of the continent of Asia as a social and political factor in world affairs indicated the need of documentary resources on this area, especially for the countries of China, Japan, Korea, southeastern Asia, and India. For this reason the program of acquisition for the Far East was evolved.

In China the Library was able to secure outstanding and unique materials on the contemporary period and its immediate antecedents. Thanks to the interest and ingenuity of representatives still active in various parts of China, this collecting has gone forward despite civil war and political upheaval. Meanwhile, collectors have been established in Korea, southeastern Asia, and Burma. In Japan an especially comprehensive program has been under way since 1945. Shipments of materials to the Hoover Library began arriving in June, 1946, and are continuing almost daily. Over seven hundred boxes have been received to date.

Because of the growing importance of the Middle East as a center of world interest, steps are being taken to augment the Library's holdings on that area. A systematic collecting program in the Arab states, Turkey, and Iran is already bringing material from these countries.

An increasing body of material on India is also reaching the Library each year. As yet, the Library has not attempted to cover the whole of Latin America in the same systematic fashion. The most comprehensive Latin-American collections to date are those on Mexico and Argentina. These are being expanded and the program extended to include Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, together with documentation on certain movements in the other countries.

The success attained by the Library both in its acquisition program and in its organization of materials has been due in large part to the untiring efforts of its first librarian, Miss Nina Almond, who retired from active duty in 1947. Her high standards of historical scholarship, her bibliographical knowledge, and her professional skill in library techniques have all been invaluable in laying the foundations of the Library.

*Acquisition program.*—With the resumption of normal communication and transportation after World War II, it is now the problem of the Library to organize its collecting on a global basis. This is being accomplished by a threefold acquisition technique: (1) procurement of materials with the assistance of individuals acting as Hoover Library representatives in foreign areas; (2) purchases through established book firms in America and abroad; and (3) acquisitions through exchange relations with libraries and institutions throughout the world.

This basic network of sources now consists of special contacts at some sixty points on the globe. The acquisition program in the European field is greatly aided by the assistance of native Europeans acting as agents in their particular country. In Belgium the Comité Belgique has been organized by the Belgian-American Educational Foundation and other

Belgian friends of long standing. Even during the Nazi occupation of Belgium such friends were able to preserve both clandestine and official materials for shipment to the Library at the close of hostilities. The Comité pour la France, organized in Paris during the war years, continues to assist the Library in the collecting of French materials, chiefly documentary or manuscript in character.

In Great Britain the firm of B. F. Stevens and Brown, Ltd., has served the Library over a long period of time. Outstanding materials on twentieth-century France have been acquired through the firm of Stechert-Hafner of Paris. Library holdings on the Netherlands have been developed by negotiations with the firm of Martinus Nijhoff of Amsterdam.

Exchange operations make substantial contributions to the acquisition program of the Library. During the year 1947-48, materials were exchanged with ninety-four institutions and individuals all over the world, chiefly in China and the countries of Central Europe. The Library is able to carry on current exchange relations with the Soviet Academy of the Social Sciences, and a program of exchanges with institutions in Poland is being inaugurated. Wherever possible, the duplicate materials of the Library are sent in exchange for foreign materials. In many cases, however, where the publications desired by foreign institutions are literary or scientific in character, the Exchange Division of the Library obtains these materials in the American book trade and ships them to their foreign destination. Such an arrangement is of reciprocal benefit because both the Hoover Library and its client are thus able to accumulate foreign materials not otherwise available to either institution.

The efforts of many Stanford alumni have also been very helpful in developing

the collections of the Hoover Library. In many cases, materials have been acquired by alumni in wartime service or in military occupation pursuits. Much important documentation on the European and Pacific theaters of war has been acquired through such interest. The Library has been especially fortunate in obtaining valuable data on the history of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, which present a case study of the aims and attempts of Japanese militarism to build a Greater Asia sphere.

During the two years immediately following the war the Library's representatives and agents were authorized to obtain materials without direct reference to the Library's holdings. It was then important to obtain materials as quickly as possible lest they should disappear entirely. Now, however, with large quantities of materials dealing with World War II and its aftermath already acquired, there is a great possibility of duplication in materials to be acquired in the future. Thus the present problem is to organize the materials now on hand and then to determine what is important to supplement or complete these holdings. This requires a knowledge of the language, history, and institutions of every country and region in which the Library carries on its acquisition program.

The development of the Library has led to the establishment of a group of curators for the various area collections. These curators are qualified scholars with special bibliographical knowledge of their respective areas. Under the general supervision of the directing officials of the Library, they conduct certain phases of the acquisition of materials in their areas and advise on the organization of such materials. They are available for consultation with scholars on the use of the materials and conduct graduate seminars and directed research.

The annual acquisition budget is administered with reference to the various area collections, with specific allotments at the disposal of the librarian and the curators for the development of the Library's resources. This allocation of funds is kept flexible and subject to the over-all needs of the acquisition program.

*The organization of materials.*—Throughout the period of the Library's existence, it has been essential to lay primary emphasis on acquisition, because of the necessity to obtain desired materials while they remain available. The cataloging of much of the material has necessarily been deferred. In the cataloging of selected books, monographs, and documents the Library of Congress classification and subject scheme has been utilized, with modifications necessary to the peculiar interests of the Hoover Library. Serial and newspaper holdings and the major portion of the Library's official documents are not cataloged but are recorded only in supplementary check lists.

The format of many items in the Library presents certain problems of organization. The handling of the Library's ever expanding collections of leaflets, pamphlets, and other ephemera requires special consideration. Various factors enter into the usefulness of such items for research purposes. In many cases the information *about* a pamphlet is even more important than the information contained *in* a pamphlet. Much depends on a pamphlet's history: who issued it, for what purpose, and for whom was it intended? In developing its pamphlet collections, the Library has recognized the special techniques of pamphleteering and has attempted to preserve information about the pamphlet which will assist the scholar in evaluating its usefulness in research.

To give each pamphlet or leaflet standard and full cataloging would result in

waste of energy and effort, not to mention the frustration of the library staff. Consequently, the Hoover Library has devised a subject classification scheme for pamphlets similar to that used for cataloged books. Into this scheme are classed the bulk of all the pamphlets acquired by the Library. An author entry and an added entry for the responsible issuing body are made for each pamphlet appearing under sponsorship. Although subject analytics are not made for entry in the catalog, the materials dealing with a specific subject are classed and shelved together, and a list of all subjects used for the pamphlet collection is maintained for reference purposes. Experience has proved the efficiency of filing author entries for pamphlets in the dictionary catalog along with entries for books cataloged in the standard manner. The added corporate entry for the responsible organization, however, is filed according to country, which enables the reader interested in a particular geographical area to make use of material there published. This record of the material's origin and sponsorship is in itself an additional subject classification.

Books and monographs of serious research value, of course, call for the more substantial treatment of standard cataloging. This is done so far as staff and budget permit. However, since cataloging has necessarily had to defer to acquisition, the problem of making these materials available to the reader has been met by the maintenance of a public check list showing currently accessioned materials. This check list is divided into component parts according to the language in which the work is printed; within the language group the filing is alphabetical. Although no subject entries are maintained, this method has proved to be of greater usefulness than may at first appear. Because much of the work

done at the Hoover Library is at graduate or research level, much of the literature in a given field is known to the reader. His references and requests are most often by author rather than by subject. For such readers the grouping of entries by language forms a logical and useful adjunct to the dictionary catalog.

In inaugurating the program for the organization of materials in oriental languages, the Library has adopted a plan similar to that used for the organization of books in occidental languages. Catalogs of books and pamphlets in the Chinese and the Japanese languages are maintained separately from the main dictionary catalog. Because many of the publications are unique and can be found only in the Hoover Library, neither their existence nor a knowledge of their contents can be determined through the use of bibliographies. Consequently, the system of cataloging devised for them must be based on completeness of subject analysis. This is of greater importance than speed in organization or quantity in results. The subject classification for oriental-language materials also has been modeled on that used for the general cataloged section of Hoover Library books. Each entry includes the title in the original characters, in romanization, and in translation. Such thoroughness justifies itself in making the resources available to users who have varying degrees of proficiency in oriental languages.

The organizational problems of the Library have increased in proportion to the widening scope of the Library's interests. The expansion of the Library's efforts into a world area is creating the necessity of handling materials in a multiplicity of languages and dialects not commonly found in libraries. This poses certain problems of personnel. One of the chief requisites for membership on the Hoover Library staff, therefore, is lan-



guage ability. This qualification must be given equal consideration with that of standardized training in library skills and techniques.

The ultimate utilization of materials in many languages from many areas necessitates serious consideration of coordinating acquisition, organization, and use of materials covering a specific area. The problem suggests the establishment of area libraries administered by library personnel having requisite language capabilities, working in close co-operation with curators who in turn foster the use of materials. The question of area units within the Library raises certain problems of library administration, chiefly those concerning the efficiency or inefficiency of decentralized library collections. The problem is now under study, but more experimentation in dealing with the various factors, including those of library housing, is desirable before a final decision is reached.

*Research and instruction.*—The Hoover Institute and Library has encouraged the use of its collections by those who seek understanding of our contemporary world and its problems of war, revolution, and peace. To foster the widest possible research, Mr. Hoover stipulated in founding the institution that no charge should be made for the use of its materials by serious scholars. During the thirty years since this policy was first laid down, the Library's resources have attracted a host of scholars from all parts of the world and have provided the substance for innumerable monographs and articles. They have served officials with responsibility for the planning of war and peace, and they have yielded information essential to better public understanding of complex world problems.

It has always been the conviction of Mr. Hoover and his associates that the

Library should do everything possible to effect wide distribution of significant research results. Ever since the Library was established, it has sought to develop systematic research based upon the more outstanding collections. The earliest manifestation of this policy came in the "Hoover Library Publications" series, which began in 1932 and numbers twenty-three volumes to date.

The utilization of Hoover Library resources in advanced research is now centered in the Hoover Institute. Two types of investigation are under way: (1) projects by groups of scholars combining their various types of training for the solution of particular problems in the social sciences and (2) work done individually by scholars as contributions to knowledge.

As one of its major group projects, the Hoover Institute is now making a study of the revolutionary social and political changes of this century and their effect on international relations. The project, supported by a three-year grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, is entitled "Revolution and the Development of International Relations" (RADIR).<sup>2</sup> The planners of the RADIR project are men who gained firsthand experience in applying social science methods to wartime assignments. Various staff members and consultants were engaged in special government research projects during the war. From this variety of experience was drawn the fundamental conception that collaboration among the various disciplines of the social sciences will yield new results and interpretations in the field of international relations. Thus the RADIR staff is

<sup>2</sup> For a fuller description of this project see C. E. Rothwell, "International Relations in a World of Revolutionary Change," *World Politics*, January, 1949, pp. 272-76.

composed of men with a great variety of training—historians, economists, political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, and psychologists. It is comprised of three general groups: (1) a resident senior staff which directs major segments of the research; (2) a resident junior staff which uncovers the basic data for analysis; and (3) project consultants who come to the Institute for short periods of concentrated discussions and research.

Essentially the RADIR study deals with the fundamental transformations of world society since 1890. These transformations include both revolutionary crises, such as have occurred in Russia and China, and the nonviolent adjustments which, though less overt than a "revolution" in its traditional sense, are fundamentally "revolutionary" in their effects on our social and political structures. For purposes of analysis, trends are studied in relation to three basic values—security or shared well-being, democracy or shared power, and fraternity or shared respect. In addition to the analyses relating to these values, studies are under way concerning the development and diffusion of technology as it affects social values, the changes in the nature and distribution of national power within the world, and the effect of these factors on the basic values mentioned above.

As a basis for more intensive investigation, a series of area studies is also under way. These are focused upon individual political units or nations within various culture areas, for example, the United States in the Western Hemisphere, France in Europe, the U.S.S.R., Japan in East Asia, and Egypt in the Middle East. Developments in each case-study area are analyzed in their relationship to the world community.

Individual research in the field of general scholarship is carried on both by visiting scholars from other institutions and by individuals pursuing special fields of interest under research fellowships granted by the Hoover Institute. Typical of the latter type of research is the Slavic Studies Program, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. This program draws chiefly upon the Library's Russian materials. By the end of the program, in 1951, some forty scholars will have received financial assistance for doctoral or postdoctoral research at the Library. The fellowships have been granted to scholars from varied disciplines. Since their research is private and not centrally coordinated, the Institute has developed a weekly seminar in which the results are presented for discussion and criticism.

The scope of the program is perhaps best indicated by the following partial list of topics investigated by these fellows: "A Documentary History of Soviet Foreign Policy"; "Pan-Slavism"; "Foreign Policy of the Provisional Government, February–May, 1917"; "The Organization of the Third International"; "U.S.S.R. Relations with the Near and Middle Eastern Countries"; "Russian Attitudes toward the United States in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries"; "Government and Politics in the Soviet Union"; "Soviet Economic Theory and the Business Cycle"; "Soviet Law: A Study in Comparative Law"; "A Source Book of Russian Philosophy"; "Poland's Eastern Frontiers since 1919." As a result of this program several books have already been published. All the work is intended for publication in some form accessible to scholars and libraries elsewhere.

Parallel to its increasing research program, the Hoover Institute has developed a related program of instruction

centering in reading courses and seminars for advanced students. Students enrolling in these courses are expected to have acquired the relevant foreign languages and adequate methodological training in one or more of the social sciences. The program is designed to give these advanced students a chance to work with significant collections of the Hoover Library. The seminars are normally conducted by an Institute and Library curator or by a staff member qualified in the subject matter and its bibliography. The individual's work in the seminar is subjected in the normal manner to the criticism of his seminar leader and co-workers. However, this is carried a step beyond the usual college seminar procedure. Since it is definitely hoped that these seminars will lead to serious contributions to knowledge, seminar work receives a wide critical audience. Staff research workers and other interested scholars may also be asked to criticize specific seminar papers. Larger seminars are held periodically, at which interested members of the student seminars, Institute staff members, Stanford faculty members, and visitors from other campuses form a critical audience.

In addition to documenting the instruction program of the Institute, the Library's material forms the basis of dissertations prepared by graduate students working for advanced degrees in the social sciences. Books and materials are likewise made available to undergraduate readers. Although the Stanford University Library collections provide for the more general book needs of undergraduates, special needs of undergraduate students doing independent study or specialized work beyond normal class requirements are served by the Hoover Library. Library privileges are extended to students of other academic institutions.

This privilege has been utilized to a large degree by students from other universities in the state of California and on the Pacific Coast.

The significance of the Hoover Library as a research center was indicated during the war years in the establishment of government research projects and service schools for the training of military officer personnel for postwar military occupation duties. In 1943 the Army established a Civil Affairs Training School at the Library, where both men and women officers studied the languages, the economic, political, and social institutions, and the military government problems of areas expected to be liberated or occupied by United Nations forces. The first courses concerned Central and southeastern Europe, particularly Germany. Later instruction centered on the Far East, particularly Japan. A Civil Communications Intelligence School was established in 1944. Between August, 1943, and September, 1945, such training was given to more than five hundred officers.

In 1945, at the request of the Navy Department, a School of Naval Administration was set up to train naval officers to govern the Pacific islands liberated from Japan. The studies were related to the background of the island areas and peoples as well as to the practical, immediate questions of naval policies and programs for the islands. By August, 1947, two hundred naval officers had been prepared for duties in the Pacific.

The use of the Hoover Institute and Library has grown rapidly since 1945. The number of advanced research scholars and graduate students making sustained and long-term use of the Library in 1947-48 was 179. This represents an increase of 53 per cent over the previous year, and more than a fourfold increase



over 32 such users in the first postwar year of 1945-46. Undergraduate use has grown in the same proportion.

In marshaling its resources for the use of the student, the scholar, and the public, and in the instructional program based on these resources, the Hoover Institute and Library is attempting to fulfil its basic purpose as expressed by Mr.

Hoover at the dedication of the Library on June 20, 1941:

Here are the documents which record the suffering, the self-denial, the devotion, the heroic deeds of men. Surely from these records there can be help to mankind in its confusions and perplexities, and its yearnings for peace.

The purpose of this institution is to promote peace. Its records stand as a challenge to those persons who promote war. They should attract those who search for peace.

## SOME SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN SOVIET BOOK PRODUCTION

NATHALIE DELOUGAZ

THIS article aims to summarize the trends in Soviet book publishing as revealed through a quantitative analysis of book production by subject matter. It is based on an earlier, more comprehensive study of book publishing in Russia, which dealt also with other aspects of the problem.<sup>1</sup>

For purposes of reference and comparison, Table 1 lists total annual book-production figures for the last forty years; it shows that, from the beginning of the century up to World War I, book production in Russia was on a relatively high level. The peak of production, in titles as well as copies, was reached in 1912. After a sharp decline during the years of the revolution and the civil war (1917-21), there was a progressive increase in volume, with only minor yearly fluctuations, until in 1941 the war again caused a considerable drop. As the table reveals, the disruption of publishing caused by World War II was less severe than that brought about by World War I. The reason is that, although the material destruction suffered by Russia in World War II far surpasses that of the earlier war, it was not followed by revolution and a change of regime.

Table 1 shows also that an increase or decrease in the number of copies gen-

erally corresponds to an increase or decrease in the number of titles. However, the average number of copies per title sometimes follows a reverse trend to the quantity of production. The years 1918 and 1920, for example, with an abnormally low quantitative production, show rather high averages of copies per title. On the whole, the trend in the twenties and thirties seems to have been toward an increase in the average number of copies per title.<sup>2</sup>

Examination of the material available for this study revealed that a detailed analysis of publishing for every single year since the Russian Revolution would be impossible, since for some of those years no detailed data are available in this country. Moreover, it was felt that a better general picture might well be obtained by analyzing only a certain number of years spaced at appropriate intervals. The years 1913, 1924, 1928, 1933, 1938, and 1941 have been selected for the purpose as being spaced at roughly five-year intervals and having, for the most part, some definite historical significance.

The last normal year of the czarist regime before the outbreak of World War I, 1913, will serve as a basis for comparison with the yearly book production of the present regime. As Soviet sources consistently stress the tremendous prog-

<sup>1</sup> Submitted as a Master's thesis to the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago in March, 1948, under the title "A Survey of Book Publishing in Soviet Russia," and containing, besides an analysis of publishing by subject matter, a historical sketch of book publishing and the administrative organization of publishing in Russia and analyses of publishing by language and of book distribution.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in Table 1 represent not only books but also publications which, in America, would be classed as pamphlets. This somewhat influences the yearly average of the number of copies per title. An attempt to clarify the influence of this factor has been made in the general study mentioned above.

ress in book production (not only in subject matter but also in quantity), a close factual comparison between the two periods might be of interest.

The year 1924 may be considered in many respects as the first "normal" year of the new regime, succeeding the period

first Five-Year Plan (1928-32), which included a special five-year plan for publishing.<sup>4</sup>

In 1933 the first Five-Year Plan came to an end, and the second began. Moreover, that year follows a period of reorganization of the state publishing houses,

TABLE 1\*  
ANNUAL FIGURES OF PUBLISHING IN RUSSIA, 1908-47

Year	Titles	Copies	Average of Copies per Title	Year	Titles	Copies	Average of Copies per Title
1908...	23,852	75,868,320	3,181	1928...	34,156	256,425,000	7,507
1909...	26,638	101,466,908	3,814	1929...	36,900	320,000,000	8,648
1910...	29,057	109,990,500	3,667	1930...	38,800	390,000,000	10,051
1911...	32,361	127,799,440	3,949	1931...	53,674	834,943,000	15,548
1912...	34,630	133,561,886	3,857	1932...	49,990	518,319,000	10,366
1913...	33,976	118,836,713	3,481	1933...	43,357	486,339,000	11,310
1914...	32,338	130,167,102	4,067	1934...	43,732	472,087,000	11,729
1915...	26,004	107,908,823	4,150	1935...	41,491	457,000,000	11,100
1916...	18,174	109,148,721	5,997	1936...	43,348	571,071,000	13,280
1917...	13,000			1937...	37,523	673,500,000	17,943
1918...	4,257	77,743,935	19,438	1938...	39,992	692,700,000	17,310
1919...	6,798	54,595,947	8,028	1939...	32,705	587,708,000	17,972
1920...	3,260	33,869,955	11,290	1940...	44,000	700,000,000	16,000
1921...	4,529	28,326,253	6,253	1941...	29,323	319,414,410	10,893
1922...	10,703	33,994,210	3,167	1942...			
1923...	18,608	67,891,390	3,648	1943...	57,000	1,000,000,000	5,848
1924...	29,131	109,950,279	3,775	1944...			
1925...	43,000	426,051,000	9,908	1945...	14,670		
1926...	44,000	301,860,000	6,814	1946...	23,145	463,600,000	20,000
1927...	32,644	221,248,000	6,502	1947...	23,000	430,000,000	14,000

\* Figures for this table have been taken or compiled from the following sources: M. V. Muratov, *Knizhnoe delo v Rossii v XIX i XX vekakh* (Moscow-Leningrad: Sotsekgiz, 1931); T. Draudin, *Ocherki izdatel'skogo dela v SSSR* (Moscow-Leningrad: Sotsekgiz, 1934); Rose N. Rubin, "Book Production in the U.S.S.R.," *Research Bulletin of the Soviet Union*, Vol. II, No. 10; *Pechat! SSSR* (Moscow: Vsesoiuznaia Knizhnaia Palata, 1933—); *U.S.S.R. Handbook*; *Soviet Union Yearbook*; "Bulletin of the Soviet Embassy"; *Statesman's Yearbook*; *Knizhnaia letopis'*, 1908-41; *Pravda*; *Izvestiia*; *Time*; *Moscow News*; *Literaturnaia gazeta*; *Kul'tura i zhizn'*; *Sovetskaia bibliografiia*; *Sovetskaia kniga*; *Bol'shevikskaia pechat'*; and a few others.

of chaos and disruption which followed the Russian civil war. It is in fact, as Table 1 shows, the first year with an apparent increase in book production after the tremendous drop during the war and revolution.

The year 1928 is significant because of the liquidation of the "New Economic Policy"<sup>3</sup> and the preparation for the

<sup>3</sup> The New Economic Policy, or NEP, which lasted from 1921 to 1928, was a temporary relaxation of rigid Communist principles in favor of private enterprise, allowing the latter to function in fields in which the state did not possess sufficient resources to operate.

in 1931-32, and a campaign for better quality in book production even at the expense of quantity. As Table 1 demonstrates, there was a slight drop in production in 1933, after the peak year of 1931, during which 53,674 titles were published.

The year 1938 marks the end of the second Five-Year Plan and is, at the same time, the last year of peace in Europe before the outbreak of World War II.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Piatiletanii Plan pechat'i SSSR* (Moscow, 1929).

Finally, 1941 includes the last half-year of peace in Russia and the first half-year of Russia's war with Germany. A comparison of the two half-years in terms of subject matter and volume of publishing may in itself be of interest.<sup>5</sup>

Before we examine how the total yearly output of Soviet book production is distributed by subject matter, a few pre-

quantity of book production could be ascertained with a fair degree of accuracy.

Tables 2-5 show the distribution of book production under these seventeen headings. The subjects could have been classified in any one of many ways: it was decided to follow roughly the outline of the Library of Congress Classification. For the sake of convenience the informa-

TABLE 2  
YEARLY NUMBER OF TITLES BY SUBJECTS

Subject	1913	1924	1928	1932	1938	1941
Philosophy and psychology	226	580	212	127	201	180
Religion	643	124	107	200	240	43
History	1,008*	.....*	803	761	768	1,225
Geography	202	.....*	437	420	.....*	.....†
Social and political sciences	1,008	3,371	5,513	7,307	5,636	338
Economics	351	471	4,823	6,508	560	475
Law and government	6,353	1,353	1,516	719	1,906	206
Education	3,028	1,983	1,967	1,861	2,215	1,157
Art	1,152	190	686	579	1,143	333
Philology	127	.....*	959	1,253	.....*	140
Literature and fiction	5,730	1,990	5,452	2,841	4,169	1,595
Science	739	2,286	2,777	4,015	3,387	933
Medicine	906	.....*	2,056	1,235	1,847	1,100
Agriculture	1,158	.....*	1,871	4,733	2,830	1,409
Technology	909	.....*	2,972	9,085	11,009	4,628
Military science	524	.....*	1,091	737	1,068	1,231
Bibliography and reference	717	827	.....*	.....*	1,206	276
Other (not specified)	539	61	1,234	957	1,708	None
Total	26,590	13,236	34,656	43,357	39,992	15,368

\* Not specified.

† Included in science.

liminary remarks on the classification of the subjects are in order. Since the sources used for the compilation of our tables do not observe a single system of classification by subject matter and, moreover, even the number of subjects listed varies greatly in the different bibliographies,<sup>6</sup> it was found advisable to combine the subjects under seventeen general headings, for each of which the

tion is divided into four tables.<sup>7</sup> It should be remembered, however, that some of

<sup>6</sup> Definitive information for each year was given in a special appendix to the aforementioned Master's thesis, and the basis on which various subjects were combined was discussed there at some length. Thus for the year 1924, for example, the publications were tabulated under ten divisions corresponding to the Decimal Classification, while for 1941 *Knishnaia letopis'* used twenty-nine subjects, and the 1913 tables contained no less than sixty-three subjects (cf. M. V. Muratov, *Knishnoe delo v Rossii v XIX i XX vekakh* [Moscow-Leningrad: Sotsekgiz, 1931], pp. 204-5).

<sup>5</sup> It was not possible to make an analysis by subjects of book production during or immediately following the war, because the trade bibliography *Knishnaia letopis'* and the statistical publications of the All-Union Book Chamber, on which this study is based, were not available for those years.

<sup>7</sup> It will be noted that the totals for some years in Tables 2 and 4 differ from those given in Table 1. There are several reasons for such discrepancies: for certain years (e.g., 1941) the available figures of publishing by subject matter were limited to publishing

TABLE 3  
PERCENTAGE OF SUBJECTS BY TITLE

Subject	1913	1924	1928	1933	1938	1941
Philosophy and psychology	0.3	4.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.2
Religion	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3
History	4.1	.....*	2.6	1.7	1.9	8.0
Geography	1.1	.....*	1.3	1.0	.....*	.....†
Social and political sciences	3.8	25.5	15.9	16.8	14.1	2.2
Economics	1.3	3.6	13.9	15.0	1.4	3.1
Law and government	23.9	10.2	4.4	1.7	5.0	1.3
Education	11.4	15.0	5.7	4.3	5.5	7.5
Art	4.3	1.4	2.0	1.3	2.8	2.2
Philology	0.5	.....*	2.8	2.9	.....*	0.9
Literature and fiction	21.6	15.0	15.7	6.5	10.2	3.8
Science	2.8	17.2	8.0	9.3	8.4	6.1
Medicine	3.4	.....*	5.9	2.8	4.6	7.2
Agriculture	4.3	.....*	5.4	10.9	7.1	9.8
Technology	3.7	.....*	8.6	20.9	27.5	30.0
Military science	2.0	.....*	3.1	1.7	2.6	8.1
Bibliography and reference	6.4	6.2	.....*	.....*	3.0	1.8
Other (not specified)	2.0	0.5	3.6	2.2	4.2	None

\* Not specified.

† Included in science.

TABLE 4  
YEARLY NUMBER OF COPIES BY SUBJECTS

Subject	1913	1928 (in 1,000)	1933 (in 1,000)	1938 (in 1,000)	1941 (in 1,000)
Philosophy and psychology	473,349	1,127.0	1,244.0	13,200.0	8,818.18
Religion	1,874,655	1,455.0	1,807.0	2,800.0	901.99
History	5,328,530	4,986.0	9,742.0	34,600.0	35,028.30
Geography	403,751	4,099.0	8,744.0	.....*	.....†
Social and political sciences	2,542,931	27,826.0	103,868.0	118,266.0	16,279.44
Economics	503,151	40,724.0	110,269.0	14,100.0	5,235.37
Law and government	4,206,836	6,932.0	3,921.0	103,800.0	2,357.21
Education	21,562,830	9,292.0	10,118.0	30,463.0	50,905.33
Art	1,517,429	2,827.0	2,635.0	5,715.0	1,139.11
Philology	768,284	23,840.0	40,815.0	86,896.0	2,162.58
Literature and fiction	34,384,376	76,254.0	35,305.0	101,167.0	52,213.64
Science	1,133,426	16,071.0	55,541.0	68,431.0	4,421.74
Medicine	1,740,428	9,859.0	9,456.0	13,430.0	5,839.01
Agriculture	3,234,666	6,897.0	41,640.0	16,054.0	10,225.25
Technology	1,288,093	11,000.0	37,736.0	40,296.0	15,120.97
Military science	1,215,826	8,778.0	5,069.0	45,881.0	22,670.58
Bibliography and reference	15,844,013	.....*	.....*	7,580.0	4,788.20
Other (not specified)	797,704	13,558.0	8,419.0	.....*	None
Total	98,819,108	256,425.0	486,339.0	692,678.0	238,178.50

\* Not specified.

† Included in science.

the familiar terms used for subject headings bear quite a different meaning in Soviet bibliographies from the one they convey to us. Thus "philosophy" means philosophy in our sense only in the 1913 figures; in the postrevolutionary period philosophy equals Marxism-Leninism (heading used in *Knizhnaia letopis'*), for no other philosophy is tolerated, and even a historical study of human thought before

grammars and readers, which, when specified, are included in "philology" together with dictionaries). "Geography" in most sources is included in "science." Finally, "veterinary science" is sometimes included in "medicine" and sometimes in "agriculture."

For a comparison of normal book production, only the years 1913, 1928, 1933, and 1938 in Tables 2 and 4 may be con-

TABLE 5  
PERCENTAGES OF SUBJECTS BY COPIES

Subjects	1913	1928	1933	1938	1941
Philosophy and psychology...	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.9	3.7
Religion...	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
History...	5.3	1.9	2.0	4.9	14.7
Geography...	0.4	1.5	1.8		†
Social and political sciences...	2.6	10.4	21.4	15.6	6.9
Economics...	0.6	15.3	22.7	2.1	2.2
Law and government...	4.3	2.6	0.8	14.8	1.0
Education...	21.8	3.5	2.1	2.9	21.4
Art...	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5
Philology...	0.8	8.9	8.4	12.4	0.9
Literature and fiction...	34.8	28.6	7.3	14.4	21.9
Science...	1.1	6.0	11.4	9.8	1.9
Medicine...	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.4
Agriculture...	3.3	2.6	8.6	2.3	4.3
Technology...	1.3	4.5	7.8	5.7	6.4
Military science...	1.2	3.3	1.0	6.6	9.5
Bibliography and reference...	16.0			1.1	2.0
Other (not specified)...	0.8	5.1	1.7	None	None

\* Not specified.

† Included in science.

the advent of dialectical materialism may be considered subversive.<sup>8</sup> "Religion" is, again, used in our sense only in 1913; in the later years it means only antireligious literature. "History" in the Soviet meaning of the term is limited to the development of the Communist party and other socialist movements and to such matters as in our conception would fall under "social and political" literature. "Education" refers mostly to textbooks (except

considered. The year 1924, which has already been mentioned as the first year of recovery in book production under the Soviet regime, may serve as an illustration of growth. And 1941, the second half of which was marked by the war,

<sup>8</sup> One may mention in this connection the episode of the temporary decline and fall of Georgii Aleksandrov, author and lecturer, one-time official mouthpiece of the Politbureau. His book, *Istoriia Zapadno-Evropeiskoi filosofii* ("The History of Western European Philosophy"), published in 1946, which had won him the Stalin Prize, was later devastatingly criticized by Andrei Zhdanov (now deceased) for giving an "objective presentation" of the history of philosophical thought, instead of presenting it as a purely "bourgeois" heresy successfully and completely superseded by Marxism-Leninism (cf. *Bolshevik*, No. 15 [August 15, 1947], pp. 50-58).

in the Russian languages; for 1924 the figures of publishing by subject matter did not include pamphlets (cf. I. F. Ianitskii [ed.], *Kniga v 1924 g. v SSSR* [Leningrad: Knigoizdatel'stvo "Seiatel", 1925], pp. 24-30).



reveals interesting data concerning the effects of the war but cannot be considered "normal."

Table 3 shows that the progress of publishing varied in the different fields. Thus the most pronounced growth is to be seen in technology, and a definite increase appears in science, agriculture, medicine, and social and political sciences. On the other hand, religion heads a group of subjects which show a marked decline (although offhand one would suppose a great deal more to have been published in Russia as antireligious propaganda). The subjects showing a relative decline include history, education, and, strangely enough, law and government. The decrease in the latter subject may partly be explained by the fact that, in 1913, law and government included large numbers of decrees, edicts, etc., whereas most publications of this type under the Soviet regime are probably included in Party literature and thus fall under the heading of social and political sciences.

In addition to the subjects which show a definite upward or downward trend, there are those whose fluctuations are more or less irregular. They allow no positive conclusions but only impressions as to possible trends. Literature seems, on the whole, to be on the decline, as does art; economics, on the other hand, after a sharp increase in the late twenties and early thirties (cf. 6,508 titles published in 1933, which no doubt included a large number of works on the results of the first Five-Year Plan), falls off in the late thirties, probably for political reasons, in that the results of the second Five-Year Plan were not publicized quite so widely as those of the first.

The picture presented by Table 4, which gives the yearly number of copies, is somewhat different from that conveyed by Table 2. In certain subjects the

decrease in titles published is offset by a great increase in the number of copies. In literature, for instance, the number of titles in 1913 is larger than in any year under the Soviet regime, while in terms of copies, according to Table 4, exactly the reverse is true. A similar case is that of art; here again, except for one year (1941), the number of titles under the Soviets is considerably smaller than in 1913, whereas in copies the number is larger. Even in subjects with an increase in both copies and titles (e.g., agriculture), the increase in the number of copies is much sharper. No wonder, therefore, that recent Soviet publications on book production prefer to base their statistics and graphs on the number of copies.<sup>9</sup>

Tables 3 and 5 give the comparative distribution, in percentages, of titles and copies for the same years, thereby showing shifts of emphasis from certain subjects to others.

By omitting the minor subjects<sup>10</sup> from Tables 3 and 5 and listing the remaining major subjects by titles and copies in decreasing order (see Tables 6 and 7), one obtains a clear picture of the change in the relative importance of the various subjects over the years. It is interesting to note that, while Table 6 reflects the shift of interest in certain subjects, especially from literature to technology, Table 7 shows that in popularity—as indicated by the number of copies printed—literature regained first place in 1941, after having yielded priority to social and political science in the thirties.

<sup>9</sup> A typical example is *Tsifry o pechati SSSR* (Moscow: Vsesoiuznaia Knizhnaia Palata, 1939). Figures quoted occasionally in *Pravda*, *Izvestiia*, and other newspapers and periodicals are nearly always in copies. Cf. also "Book Publishing in Soviet Russia" (Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1948).

<sup>10</sup> Arbitrarily classifying as "minor" every subject under 8 per cent of the total.

**TABLE 6**  
**MAJOR SUBJECTS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE (TITLES)**

Order	1913	1924	1928	1933	1938	1941
First	Law and government	Social and political sciences	Social and political sciences	Technology	Technology	Technology
Second	Literature	Science	Literature	Social and political sciences	Social and political sciences	Agriculture
Third	Education	Literature	Economics	Economics	Literature	Military science*
Fourth	.....	Education	Technology	Agriculture	Science	History†
Fifth	.....	Law and government	Science	Science	.....	.....

\* The interest in military science is self-explanatory, considering the war.

† The increase in history is accounted for by the numerous publications on contemporary history, i.e., the conduct of the war. The output in history practically engulfed the other social sciences. Agriculture in 1941 was also conditioned by the war. Numerous publications appeared on the protection of livestock, crops, etc.

**TABLE 7**  
**MAJOR SUBJECTS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE (COPIES)**

Order	1913	1928	1933	1938	1941
First	Literature	Literature	Economics	Social and political sciences	Literature
Second	Education	Economics	Social and political sciences	Law and government	Education
Third	Bibliography	Social and political sciences	Science	Literature	History
Fourth	.....	Philology	Agriculture	Philology	Military science
Fifth	.....	.....	Philology	Science	.....

**TABLE 8**  
**PERCENTAGES OF PUBLISHING IN THE FOUR MAJOR FIELDS (TITLES)**

Fields	1913	1924	1928	1933	1938	1941
Literature and art...	25.9	16.4	17.7	7.8	13.0	6.0
Humanities.....	14.0	11.5	6.6	5.4	6.0	4.2
Social sciences.....	40.3	54.3	39.9	37.8	26.0	22.1
Science.....	17.8	17.2	32.3	46.6	50.2	61.2



The general trends of Soviet publishing as tabulated by subject matter can be thrown into sharper focus by combining the various subjects as given in Table 3 (and used also in Tables 2, 4, and 5) into four major classes: (1) literature and art, (2) other humanities, (3) social and political sciences, and (4) science and technology. As is natural in such combinations, the line of demarcation between the classes is not always clear; some publications might with equal justice be placed under two headings. But in view of the large figures involved, and considering the fact that even more specific subjects are not always clearly determined and familiar terms at times used ambiguously, the general picture cannot be seriously affected by the possible ambiguity in minor subjects. There is, on the contrary, a smaller margin for error in such a broad table, since many border cases between minor subjects naturally fall into the major divisions.

Table 8 (based on Table 3) and Figure 1 show the development of publishing in terms of these four major field divisions.

The absolute figures (Tables 2 and 4) of publishing in terms of titles and copies, or even the relative figures presented in Tables 3, 5, and 8 and in Figure 1, cannot in themselves give us a true picture of the progress in Soviet publishing. Such a picture can be obtained only if one considers these figures (a) in relation to the population of Russia and (b) in relation to comparable data on book publishing in some other countries.

The rate of publishing per capita in Russia is given in Table 9.<sup>12</sup> In the years immediately following the revolution, it appears, publishing per capita, both by

titles and by copies, reaches an all-time low. By 1925, however, publishing per capita not only exceeds the 1914 figure but is surprisingly high. Thereafter, publishing per capita declines gradually, with only minor fluctuations. It is interesting to note that in 1939 the number of titles per capita is about 26 per cent lower than in 1914, while the number of copies per person has increased about 440 per cent. This undoubtedly reflects the tendency of the Soviet regime to concentrate not so much on the variety and

TABLE 9\*  
PUBLISHING IN RELATION TO POPULATION  
FIGURES

Year	Population in Millions	Number of Persons per Title	Number of Copies per Capita
1914....	139.7	4,319	0.93
1917....	141.7	10,900	.....
1920....	134.3	41,199	0.28
1922....	131.7	12,308	0.26
1923....	135.5	7,279	0.50
1925....	140.0	3,256	3.06
1926....	143.2	3,255	2.10
1928....	151.3	4,409	1.69
1929....	154.8	4,195	2.06
1930....	158.4	4,089	2.46
1933....	165.7	3,823	2.93
1939....	170.5	5,462	4.10

\* Sources of population figures: *U.S.S.R. Handbook* (1936); *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The numbers of titles and copies used in calculations are taken from Table 1.

number of original publications as on their quantity, in an attempt to have the published literature reach the greatest number of readers.

Table 10 presents comparative figures for Russia, the United States, and Great Britain<sup>13</sup> of (a) the number of titles published during the years under consideration (i.e., 1913, 1928, 1933, 1938, and 1941) and (b) the number of persons per title in those years.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> The publishing figures for the United States and Great Britain are based on *Publishers' Weekly*.

<sup>13</sup> Based on estimates of population quoted in the *Statesman's Yearbook* and the *Statistical Abstract of*

<sup>11</sup> Only those years for which reliable census figures of the population of the U.S.S.R. were available are included.

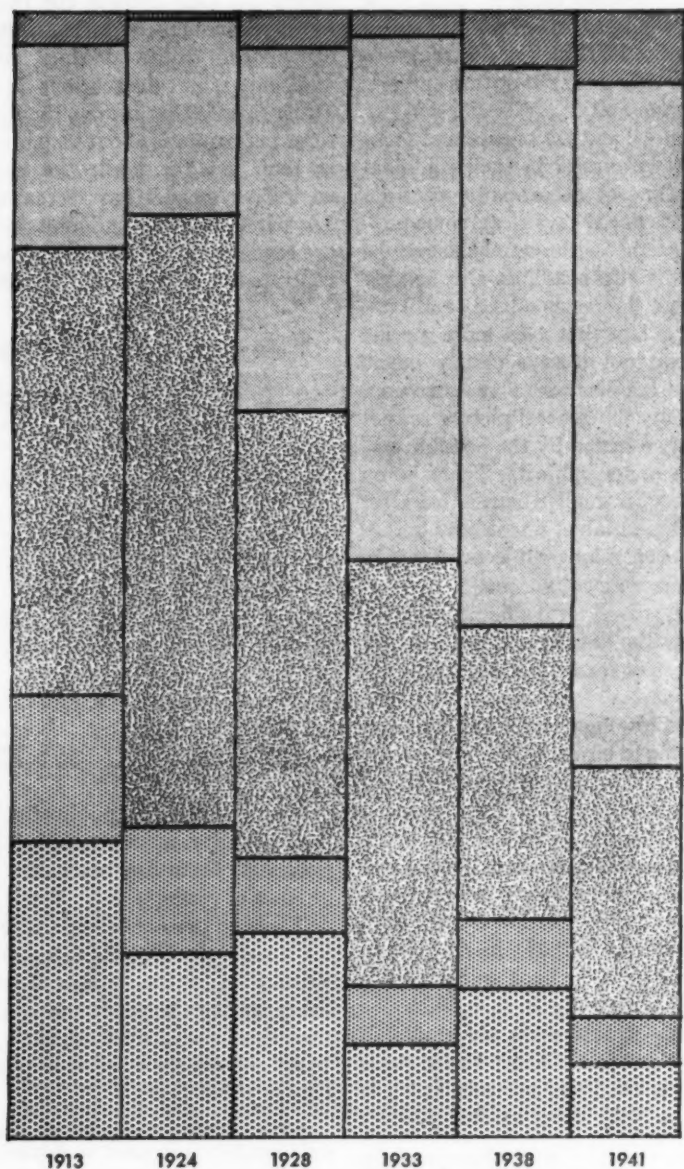


FIG. 1.—Distribution of publishing in major fields

It appears from this table that, with respect to titles per capita (i.e., the reverse of persons per title), Soviet Russia stands between Great Britain and the United States—a close second to Great Britain and far above the United States. (This may be explained by the fact that, as a rule, pamphlets are not included in the production figures of *Publishers' Weekly*, whereas they are included in *Knizhnaia letopis'*.) Only in 1941 does Russia come first, Great Britain second, and the United States third, undoubtedly

slightly between 1913 and 1931; the sharp drop in 1933 can be explained by the economic depression. Distribution in the four major groups of subjects reveals no striking variations, except for the strong upward trend in literature between 1913 and 1928. In Great Britain, on the other hand, there is a slight but steady increase in absolute number of titles until 1941, when there is a sudden decline by more than 50 per cent as a result of the war.

Table 13 compares publishing figures

TABLE 10  
BOOK PRODUCTION RELATED TO POPULATION IN RUSSIA,  
UNITED STATES, AND GREAT BRITAIN

YEAR	TITLES			PERSONS PER TITLE		
	Russia	United States	Great Britain	Russia	United States	Great Britain
1913.....	33,976	12,230	12,379	4,090	7,775	3,700
1928.....	34,156	10,354	14,399	4,360	11,570	3,080
1933.....	43,357	8,092	15,022	3,640	15,490	3,020
1938.....	39,992	11,067	16,091	4,210	11,830	2,950
1941.....	29,323	11,112	7,581	5,970	12,000	6,300

because Britain at that time had already suffered two years of war, while Russia became involved only in the second half of that year.

The entries in Tables 11 and 12 have been compiled on the basis of publishing in the United States and Great Britain, respectively, in the above-mentioned four major fields for the same years as those selected for Russia. The comparison is with the figures given in Table 8. The percentages are tabulated in Table 13.

In the United States the absolute number of titles published during the years under consideration decreases

*the United States*, since the years under consideration do not coincide with those during which a census of the population had been taken.

(in percentages) for the three countries in the four major fields. In 1913 the percentage of literature published in Russia is seen to be fairly close to that in the United States, though well below that in Great Britain. The percentage for the other humanities is about the same in all three countries. In the social sciences, surprisingly enough, czarist Russia ranks highest, followed by the United States, with Great Britain falling far below either. In science, as one might expect, Russia in 1913 ranks lowest.

The examination of publishing in various fields over a certain number of years, as summarized in the tables and in Figure 1, establishes several interesting facts which are not brought out in the official Soviet literature on the subject. Soviet

authors writing on book production are unanimous in presenting a striking black-and-white picture of book publishing in czarist and Soviet Russia. They often state that publishing in czarist Russia was negligible in comparison with publishing under the Soviet regime. They

the fields of literature and art, humanities, and social sciences, and, on the other hand, the sharp increase in the publishing of science and technology. These trends undoubtedly reflect a tendency of Russian authors to shun not only humanistic disciplines but even belles-let-

TABLE 11  
PUBLISHING IN THE FOUR MAJOR FIELDS IN THE UNITED STATES

FIELDS	1913		1928		1933		1938		1941	
	Titles	Per Cent	Titles	Per Cent	Titles	Per Cent	Titles	Per Cent	Titles	Per Cent
Literature and art...	3,565	29.2	4,309	41.4	3,496	43.2	4,421	40.0	4,403	39.7
Other humanities...	1,755	14.3	1,593	15.4	1,108	13.7	1,206	11.7	1,195	10.8
Social sciences...	3,433	28.0	2,449	23.8	2,025	24.9	3,177	28.6	3,138	28.2
Science and technology...	3,477	28.5	2,003	19.4	1,463	18.2	2,173	19.7	2,376	21.3
Total.....	12,230	100.0	10,354	100.0	8,092	100.0	11,067	100.0	11,112	100.0

TABLE 12  
PUBLISHING IN THE FOUR MAJOR FIELDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

FIELDS	1913		1928		1933		1938		1941	
	Titles	Per Cent	Titles	Per Cent	Titles	Per Cent	Titles	Per Cent	Titles	Per Cent
Literature and art...	4,644	37.7	6,758	47.1	7,089	47.2	7,446	46.2	3,639	48.0
Other humanities...	1,671	13.5	1,713	11.9	1,771	11.8	1,750	10.9	743	9.9
Social sciences...	2,843	22.8	2,846	19.8	3,085	20.6	3,307	20.6	1,904	24.8
Science and technology...	3,221	26.0	3,082	21.2	3,077	20.4	3,588	22.3	1,294	17.3
Total.....	12,379	100.0	14,399	100.0	15,022	100.0	16,091	100.0	7,581	100.0

maintain also that publishing in pre-revolutionary Russia was entirely obscurantist and reactionary, consisting almost exclusively of religious works and fiction. The detailed comparison of Soviet and pre-Soviet book production, both in terms of quantity and in subject matter, refutes these contentions.

But by far the most interesting fact brought out by this study is the general decline, in Soviet times, of publishing in

tres, in favor of the more materialistic aspects of culture. It is noteworthy that even social sciences, which in the first years after the revolution accounted for more than one-half of the total number of titles, dwindled to about one-quarter in 1938 and 1941 (or to about one-half of what it had been in 1913).

A priori, one might think that this marked shift toward the materialistic aspects of culture, as it is revealed by the

relative importance of publishing in those fields, reflects a general trend of Western civilization in the twentieth century caused by the rapid development of science and industry. However, a glance at the relative distribution of publishing in these fields in the United States and Great Britain shows that there exists no such predominance of scientific literature in either country. It is a trend characteristic of Soviet publishing alone.

Among the several factors that may have contributed to such a development

With the tightening of Party censorship and the persecutions suffered by various writers, the field of creative endeavor has become more and more limited. The writer of fiction, or the scholar in the humanities or the social sciences, is in constant danger of inadvertently voicing an opinion which may arouse the criticism of Party leaders and result in loss of livelihood or even liberty. Striking examples of those who suffered "disgrace" in the field of belles-lettres are Mikhail Zoshchenko, a popular writer of humorous

TABLE 13  
COMPARATIVE PUBLISHING IN THE FOUR MAJOR FIELDS  
IN PERCENTAGES (TITLES)

YEAR	LITERATURE			HUMANITIES			SOCIAL SCIENCES			SCIENCE		
	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	G.B.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	G.B.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	G.B.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	G.B.
1913.....	25.9	29.2	37.7	14.0	14.3	13.5	40.3	28.0	13.5	17.8	28.5	26.0
1928.....	17.7	41.4	47.1	6.6	15.4	11.9	39.9	23.8	19.8	32.3	19.4	21.2
1933.....	7.8	43.2	47.2	5.4	13.7	11.8	37.8	24.9	20.6	46.6	18.2	20.4
1938.....	13.0	40.0	46.2	6.0	11.7	10.9	26.0	28.6	20.6	50.2	19.7	22.3
1941.....	6.0	39.7	48.0	4.2	10.8	9.9	22.1	28.2	24.8	61.2	21.3	17.3

is the ever present need for the material reconstruction of the country, a need that existed for years after the revolution and civil war and became greater than ever after the devastations of World War II. Another reason may be the constant preoccupation of the Soviet government, even in normal times, with means of increasing production and hastening the industrialization of the country. The large volume of "Stakhanov" literature,<sup>14</sup> devoted to the investigation of devices to improve and accelerate industrial output, testifies to this concern.

To these economic factors may be added another, perhaps less obvious, one.

<sup>14</sup> Aleksei Stakhanov was the initiator of a movement for improved and accelerated methods of work. He began by applying his methods in the coal industry.

short stories, and the poetess Anna Akhmatova, who were both "purged" in 1946 for not following the Party line.<sup>15</sup> In philology the scholarly treatise of Professor V. V. Vinogradov on word formation in Russian<sup>16</sup> was condemned by the Party for "subservience to the West" and the author's "inability or lack of desire to show the superiority of Russian over Western languages." We have already mentioned the eclipse of Georgii Aleksandrov, accused of heresy in his history of western European philosophy. Finally, in economics, there is the case of

<sup>15</sup> Cf. *Pravda* and *Izvestiia*, July-September, 1946; cf. also Barrington Moore, Jr., "The Present Purge in the U.S.S.R.," *Review of Politics*, IX, No. 1, 65-76.

<sup>16</sup> *Russkii iazyk* (Moscow: Uchpedgiz, 1947); cf. discussion in *Literaturnaya gazeta*, November 29 and December 10, 1947.

Eugen Varga, who suffered temporary disgrace for writing that the capitalist economy was not so weak and so near collapse as the Marxist theoreticians would have it.<sup>17</sup> These are, of course, only the most widely publicized examples. There are many more, especially in the field of belles-lettres. One may say that the required political "orthodoxy" and the very limited number of "approved" themes have seriously restricted the expression of the creative instinct.<sup>18</sup>

In contrast, the field of technology

seems relatively safe. A work on engineering or building can hardly contain subversive ideas, and there are no known examples of purges in that field. The same seemed to hold true for science until recently, when a distinguished scientist, Professor Vavilov, was "purged" together with several others for opposing the Party-approved Professor Lysenko on the theory of heredity.

What effect this tightened party discipline is having, or may yet have, on book production in Russia since World War II only time will tell.

<sup>17</sup> In his *Izmeneniia v ekonomike kapitalizma v itoge Vtoroi Mirovoi Voiny* (Moscow: OGIZ, Gospolitizdat, 1946).

<sup>18</sup> Cf. the interesting article by Drew Middleton in the *New York Times* of February 10, 1948, entitled "Soviet Arts Trace Political Patterns."



## LIBRARIAN-IN-ARMS: THE CAREER OF JOHN G. STEPHENSON

RICHARD G. WOOD

IN THE lobby of the Library of Congress letters of gold proclaim the names of its librarians since the founding, among them that of John G. Stephenson, 1861-64. The bare marble wall tells almost all that is known of his career. The card catalog of this great library shows nothing under his name, and the *Dictionary of American Biography* does not number him among Americans who achieved fame. The standard history of the Library of Congress<sup>1</sup> devotes only a page to Stephenson's administration, perhaps because the archives of the Library for this period are so meager. The very paucity of the material, however, has been a challenge, and it is hoped that this paper will add a few facts to those already known about Stephenson's career.

John Gould Stephenson was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire,<sup>2</sup> on March 1, 1828, the son of Reuben and Mary K. Stephenson. There were also a sister, Deborah G., and a brother, Oliver G.<sup>3</sup> Reuben Stephenson, the father, was a prominent man of affairs in Lancaster. He was selectman (1830-32, 1834-37, 1839-40, 1846-47); deputy sheriff (1839); sheriff (1850); and an incorporator of Lancaster Academy, where his son John attended

school.<sup>4</sup> At this institution young John exercised a flair for amateur theatricals when he played the part of Fontrailles in *Richelieu*. On the lighter side he appeared as Frank Webber in an offering by Judge Nelson Cross known as *College Life*. He continued his academic career at the New Hampshire Medical Institution and at Castleton Medical College and received a doctorate in medicine from the latter on November 23, 1849.<sup>5</sup>

Although Stephenson became a doctor at the age of twenty-one, it is not known how soon he took up his practice in Indiana. The Census of 1850 listed him as a physician, aged twenty-two, in Lancaster, New Hampshire.<sup>6</sup> In 1851 he had a card in the Terre Haute newspapers.<sup>7</sup> By implication he has been linked with Cincinnati, but there is considerable doubt about his residence there.<sup>8</sup> The Terre Haute directory listed him in

<sup>1</sup> A. N. Somers, *History of Lancaster, New Hampshire* (Concord, 1889), pp. 541, 416, 537.

<sup>2</sup> Personnel File, Stephenson.

<sup>3</sup> "Returns of the Census of 1850. . ."

<sup>4</sup> Letter from Florence Crawford, librarian, Eveline Fairbanks Memorial Library, Terre Haute, to author, February 26, 1948. Dr. C. N. Coombs, who is writing a history of Terre Haute physicians, states that there was a card in 1847, but, in view of Stephenson's age, this seems too early.

<sup>5</sup> *Ainsworth Rand Spofford 1825-1908: A Memorial Meeting at the Library of Congress on Thursday, November 12, 1908, at Four O'Clock* (New York: [Columbia Historical Society], 1909), p. 20, makes both Stephenson and Spofford members of the famed Cincinnati Literary Club, but Virginius C. Hall, director of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, writes (March 13, 1948) that the roster does not show Stephenson as a member.

<sup>1</sup> William O. Johnston, *History of the Library of Congress, I* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904), 383.

<sup>2</sup> Personnel File of John G. Stephenson, December, 1881, Records of the Pension Office, National Archives.

<sup>3</sup> "Returns of the Census of 1850, New Hampshire, Coos County" (MS in National Archives), IV, 133.

1858,<sup>9</sup> and it is safe to assume that Stephenson was established in that city during the decade prior to the Civil War. Stephenson himself, in 1861, referred to Vigo County as the place "where I have lived and practiced Physic & Surgery for ten years."<sup>10</sup>

Stephenson early became interested in the Republican party and in 1858 was an "efficient speaker" in Lincoln's behalf during the contest with Douglas.<sup>11</sup> He was one of Lincoln's earliest supporters for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention,<sup>12</sup> exerting influence upon the Kentucky delegation.<sup>13</sup> After Lincoln's nomination, Stephenson not only was active in Indiana but took the stump in eastern Illinois.<sup>14</sup>

At some point in his career John Gould Stephenson decided that he would like to be the next librarian of Congress. The first letter in his campaign is dated as early as November 27, 1860, when a supporter wrote to Lincoln that "Dr. Jno G. Stephenson of Terre Haute is a candidate for Librarian to the Congressional Library, is a true Republican, and will make a faithful and competent officer should he receive the appointment, and I recommend him to your favorable consideration."<sup>15</sup> Other testimonials followed

during the winter and spring. In the typical pattern of recommendation John G. Stephenson was described as "distinguished for his agreeable manners,"<sup>16</sup> "a Republican of the working kind,"<sup>17</sup> and "gratifying to the Republicans of this locality."<sup>18</sup> Nine physicians and one dentist of Terre Haute wrote in his behalf.<sup>19</sup> Senator H. S. Lane of Indiana told the President that Stephenson's appointment would be satisfactory.<sup>20</sup>

Stephenson, evidently feeling that the stage was now set, came to Washington<sup>21</sup> and, on May 7, 1861, wrote to the President urging his own appointment. He began by pointing out that the approach of a session of Congress did not allow much time for a new librarian to familiarize himself with the position. Next, he brought forward his own claim by stating that his qualifications were "ample," that he had been "an earnest and continuous laborer in the Cause that triumphed in your election," that he was "amongst the earliest advocates in Indiana of your nomination to the Presidency by the Republican Party," that nearly all the prominent Republicans of

<sup>9</sup> Letter from S. B. Gookin to Lincoln, November 27, 1860, "Lincoln Collection," XXI, 4672.

<sup>10</sup> Letter from W. Gilpin to Lincoln, March 30, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XXXIX, 8499.

<sup>11</sup> Letter from James H. McNeely, editor of the *Evansville Journal*, to Lincoln, April 3, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XL, 8727.

<sup>12</sup> Letter from E. B. Alle, auditor of Vigo County, to Lincoln, February 18, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XXXIII, 7401.

<sup>13</sup> Letters to Lincoln, [March], 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XXXIX, 8601.

<sup>14</sup> Letter from H. S. Lane to Lincoln, March 6, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XXXV, 7825.

<sup>15</sup> The town history (Somers, *op. cit.*, p. 419) alleges that Stephenson was on the inaugural train which brought Lincoln to Washington; but Stephenson's name is not mentioned by Coggeshall, *Journeys of Abraham Lincoln* . . . (Columbus, 1865), pp. 25-26, or by Pinkerton, *History and Evidence of the Passage of Abraham Lincoln from Harrisburg, Pa. to Washington, D.C.* (New York, 1907).

<sup>9</sup> Letter from Florence Crawford; D. Mearns, in "The Story Up to Now," *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1946*, p. 83, found Stephenson listed as physician and surgeon in the *Indiana Business Directory* for 1858-59.

<sup>10</sup> Letter from Stephenson to Lincoln, May 7, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XLIV (Library of Congress), 9790.

<sup>11</sup> Letter from William P. Dole to Lincoln, March 16, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XXXVII, 8185.

<sup>12</sup> Thomas H. Nelson to Lincoln, March 13, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XXXVII, 8072.

<sup>13</sup> J. W. Calvert to Lincoln, January 4, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XXV, 5723. (Calvert was a delegate from the Third District of Kentucky.)

<sup>14</sup> Dole to Lincoln, *op. cit.*; Nelson to Lincoln, *op. cit.*



Indiana including the senator and governor had indorsed him, that his sacrifices during the campaign had left him in a "pecuniary condition that will be greatly relieved by you granting the application," and that the Honorable Caleb B. Smith would further indorse him. As his final point he mentioned a conversation between Lincoln and R. W. Thompson in March, 1861.<sup>22</sup>

It is not known how many rivals John Stephenson had for the position of librarian of Congress, but at least three men wrote to President Lincoln advocating the candidacy of Hezekiah L. Hosmer of Toledo.<sup>23</sup>

At any rate, the pleas of the politicians prevailed, for President Lincoln wrote the State Department for Stephenson's commission,<sup>24</sup> and his appointment bears the date of May 24, 1861.<sup>25</sup> The man whom Stephenson displaced was John Silva Meehan who, in turn, had been President Jackson's appointee (1829) superseding the literary George Watterston.<sup>26</sup>

When John Gould Stephenson, at the age of thirty-three, became fifth in the succession of librarians of Congress, the Library, located in the Capitol, had survived a disastrous fire a decade before but had been rehabilitated.<sup>27</sup> Congressional appropriations had increased slightly

in the ten years before the Civil War.<sup>28</sup> When Stephenson acceded to the librarianship, the annual salary was \$2,160. His first assistant received \$1,800, as did the second and third assistants, and the messenger's salary was \$1,440.<sup>29</sup> Originally designed to serve the national legislature, "by sufferance the Library of Congress had already become a public library of reference."<sup>30</sup> But Stephenson did not have to cope with this problem, because attendance at the Library of Congress declined during the Civil War.<sup>31</sup>

The paucity of records makes it difficult to tell how vigorously Stephenson entered upon the duties of his new office.<sup>32</sup> Not many of the letters of this period were signed by him; his assistants, Edward B. Stelle and Ainsworth Rand Spofford, sometimes signed in his stead. Many of the librarian's duties fell upon Spofford during Stephenson's absences.

During the summer and autumn of 1861 Stephenson was occupied with the routine of library business. He sent medals damaged by the fire of 1851 to the Smithsonian Institution to be repaired;<sup>33</sup> he picked up the thread of correspondence with Edward Allen, the Library's book agent in London;<sup>34</sup> he prepared the budget (\$30,421.50) for the fiscal year 1863;<sup>35</sup> he closed the Library

<sup>22</sup> Letter from J. G. Stephenson to Lincoln, May 7, 1861, "Lincoln Collection," XLIV, 9790-91.

<sup>23</sup> Letters from Richard Mott to Lincoln (March 11, 1861), Kinsley Bingham to Lincoln (March 30, 1861), R. G. Corwin to Lincoln (March 9, 1861), "Lincoln Collection," XXXVI, 7981; XXXIX, 8487; XXXVI, 7932.

<sup>24</sup> Letter from Lincoln to Secretary of State, May 23, 1861 (Department of State Appointment Papers, National Archives).

<sup>25</sup> "List of Librarians of Congress, Department of State Miscellaneous Officers' Letterbook," No. 1, p. 164 (National Archives).

<sup>26</sup> Johnston, *op. cit.*, pp. 189 ff.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 275-301.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 515-16.

<sup>29</sup> List of annual salaries, June 30, 1862 (L.C. Letters Sent: 1859-1862).

<sup>30</sup> Mearns, *op. cit.*, p. 82.

<sup>31</sup> Johnston, *op. cit.*, p. 383.

<sup>32</sup> Only one letter received in the period 1861-64 is extant in the Library of Congress archives. This is a book list. The letters sent fall into two volumes: 1859-62 and 1862-65.

<sup>33</sup> Letter from Stephenson to Joseph Henry, August 6, 1861 (L.C. Letters Sent).

<sup>34</sup> Letter from Stephenson to Edward Allen, August 20, 1861 (*ibid.*).

<sup>35</sup> Undated but signed by Stephenson (*ibid.*).

from September 9 to October 1;<sup>36</sup> during the summer of 1861 he found time to minister to members of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment who were ill at a temporary hospital set up in the Patent Office building.<sup>37</sup> When he wrote Edward Allen in London, Stephenson sounded a hopeful note regarding relations between the two countries and thought that the conflict would be over in another year.<sup>38</sup> Six months later he wrote in like vein:

We hope the friends of liberal government everywhere are glad to see the manifestations of positive power which the Republic is now making and surely the majority of the English people will not regret our success—and ought not to regret that the experiment of free government which we have been engaged in for more than eighty years is about to end successfully.<sup>39</sup>

Stephenson registered his discontent with the Library administration in a report of December, 1861. He deplored the lack of modern reference works, the inadequacy of the newspaper file, the accumulation of duplicates, missing volumes, and even a carpet left uncleaned for three years. In his next report Stephenson did not have so much to deplore, because he had tidied up a lot in the meantime, but he expressed the need for more shelf space (to provide for the annual increase of 6,000 books) and for a messenger with a horse and wagon to carry books to the homes of members of Congress; he mentioned having sent Spofford on a book-buying expedition to several northern cities and also the fact that he had reduced binding costs.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>36</sup> *National Intelligencer*, September 26, 1861.

<sup>37</sup> Mearns, *op. cit.*, p. 94, citing a dispatch of A. R. Spofford to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, September 17, 1861.

<sup>38</sup> Letter from Stephenson to Edward Allen, December 20, 1861 (L.C. Letters Sent).

<sup>39</sup> Letter from Stephenson to Allen, June 9, 1862 (*ibid.*).

<sup>40</sup> Mearns, *op. cit.*, pp. 83-86.

But, if the disorder of the Meehan administration was a trial to a tidy soul like Stephenson's, the bakeries set up in the basement of the Capitol, the smoke from which deposited soot on the volumes in the Library of Congress, were an even greater one. Under the authority of General Winfield Scott "by express permission of the President," the Capitol had been occupied by troops, provisions were brought in, and the building was made ready for defense.<sup>41</sup> Dr. Stephenson protested vigorously:

I am pained to see the treasure intrusted to my care—a treasure that money cannot replace—receiving great damage from the smoke and soot that penetrate everywhere through that part of the Capitol which is under my charge, without any means at my command to prevent it. I am now satisfied that there is no remedy, except the removal of the circle of bakeries that hems us in and those directly under the library.<sup>42</sup>

B. B. French, commissioner of public buildings, concurred with Stephenson and suggested that the War Department move the bakeries to the Old Gas House just west of the Capitol.<sup>43</sup> The Senate took cognizance of the nuisance, and Senator Foot requested that a previous resolution regarding the bakeries be taken up. "The observation of every Senator," he said, "will bear testimony to the immense injury that is being done by the soot and fumes and smoke of these bakeries to the Congressional Library." And he bluntly asked the senators if they wished the "Capitol of the United States, the most costly and expensive building upon the American Continent, to be converted into a smoke-house and a bakery."<sup>44</sup> In the House, Representative

<sup>41</sup> *Senate Misc. Doc. No. 8* (37th Cong., 2d sess.; ser. 1124), pp. 3-4.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.

<sup>44</sup> *Congressional Globe* (37th Cong., 2d sess.; Senate), February 3, 1862, p. 607.

Train tried to have that body concur with the Senate's resolution for the removal of the bakeries, citing the fact that it was impossible to heat the Library of Congress when the bakeries were in operation because the military had built a flue into the flue of the Library furnace. Mr. Train stated the alternatives: "Now, if it is of more consequence to Congress that these gentlemen shall be allowed to bake their bread in the Capitol than it is to preserve the Congressional Library, then you will vote this resolution down." Nevertheless, the resolution was voted down.<sup>45</sup> The Senate was an interested party because the smoke contaminated its chamber too. On one occasion the smoke threatened to drive the members to adjournment. Senator Fessenden exclaimed sarcastically: "I think it advisable to request the House, since their patriotism will not allow them to have the bakeries removed, to remove them over to their side."<sup>46</sup>

As the spring and summer of 1862 drifted by without action on the part of the War Department, the commissioner of public buildings, B. B. French, entered the picture and asked the secretary of war why the bakeries were still in the Capitol after Congress had made an appropriation for their removal. French's painters had reported the uselessness of painting the smoke-infested rooms.<sup>47</sup> French went a step further and protested to the President, ending his pleas with the words: "You alone possess *the* power to enable to cary [*sic*] into effect the law of Congress."<sup>48</sup> Next, he wrote the acting

secretary of the interior, declaring that he needed the space for committee rooms.<sup>49</sup> When this was of no avail, French and Stephenson called upon the President, who wrote a letter in their behalf. This was evidently an order, but it is missing from the records.<sup>50</sup> At any rate, the offending ovens were soon removed.<sup>51</sup> Thus ended the battle of the bakeries.

Whenever he was there, Dr. Stephenson devoted himself to the routine of the library. A storm damaged the Library roof and repair was necessary.<sup>52</sup> A new floor was laid.<sup>53</sup> The question of the withholding tax on library salaries was discussed with the commissioner of internal revenue.<sup>54</sup> The War Department was requested to supply the Library with two copies of all general orders since the inception of the War Department.<sup>55</sup> At least three years the Library was closed for a period during the hot weather.<sup>56</sup>

Shortly after the episode of the bakeries, Stephenson urged fireproof rooms for the Library of Congress,<sup>57</sup> and soon afterward the announcement was made

<sup>45</sup> Letter from French to Usher, October 9, 1862 (*ibid.*).

<sup>46</sup> Letter from French to Stanton, October 14, 1862 (*ibid.*).

<sup>47</sup> Letter from French to Stanton, October 23, 1862 (*ibid.*).

<sup>48</sup> Letter from French to Thaddeus Stevens, Committee of Ways and Means, December 12, 1862 (*ibid.*); letter from Stephenson to French, April 20, 1864 (L.C. Letters Sent).

<sup>49</sup> Mearns, *op. cit.*, p. 96; letter from Stephenson to French, May 10, 1863, Commissioner of Public Buildings (Letters Received, National Archives).

<sup>50</sup> Letter from Stephenson to Lewis, July 20, 1864 (L.C. Letters Sent).

<sup>51</sup> Letter from Stephenson to Stanton, October 26, 1863 (AGO, Letters Received, 1209 S. 1863, National Archives).

<sup>52</sup> *National Intelligencer*, September 26, 1861; July 24, 1862; July 3, 1863.

<sup>53</sup> Letter from Stephenson to French, November 20, 1862 (L.C. Letters Sent).

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, March 5, 1862, p. 1084; March 24, 1862, pp. 1341, 1347.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, March 21, 1862, p. 1319.

<sup>47</sup> Letter from French to Stanton, August 25, 1862, Commissioner of Public Buildings (Letters Sent, National Archives).

<sup>48</sup> Letter from French to Lincoln, September 24, 1862 (*ibid.*).

that the commissioner of public buildings had recommended an enlargement of the Library of Congress. This information was accompanied by the understatement: "It is not anticipated, however, that action will be taken upon the subject at the present session of Congress."<sup>53</sup> But Stephenson continued to press for action. "More than half of the existing collection of books," he declared, "is exposed to destruction by a repetition of the fire of 1851 (which consumed 30,000 volumes) because necessarily stored in rooms & passages outside the main Library, which is fireproof."<sup>54</sup> His assistant, Spofford, next brought forward examples to justify the request. For instance, the British parliamentary documents of some 3,000 volumes were piled on the floor, yet they were in daily use. Only about one-half of the 87,000 volumes were in the fireproof section; the remainder were "stored in the dark corners and passageways of the old Capitol surrounded by woodwork and liable to accident, from the firing of a flue which was the occasion of the former fire, or other cause." He declared that there was not ten feet of room for periodicals and newspapers. The number of books, he reported, had quadrupled during the period 1852-64. In conclusion, he averred that the Library had had only one carpet in eleven years.<sup>55</sup>

It can be argued that Stephenson did the Library of Congress neither harm nor good during his administration.<sup>56</sup> Actually, he was absent from that institution with the army for considerable periods. We have seen that he gave his services to hospitalized members of the

Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers during the summer of 1861. This was on a voluntary basis, for he tells us in his own words: "I never enlisted, and was never commissioned in the military or naval service of the United States, but during a part of 1861 served as acting naval surgeon of the 19th Ind. Vols. and in 1863 served with the Army of the Potomac as a volunteer aid de camp with my militia rank of Colonel, participating in the battle of Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorville and Gettysburg."<sup>57</sup> It is not known what his exploits were in the first two encounters, but he won a citation for his efforts at the Battle of Gettysburg. Major General Abner Doubleday, commanding the Third Division, First Army Corps, stated in his report: "Colonel [John G.] Stephenson, Librarian of Congress, acted as volunteer aide to General Meredith. He exposed himself freely on all occasions, and rendered many services."<sup>58</sup> The basis for the title of "colonel" in the above citation must rest upon Stephenson's connection with the Indiana militia, because there is no service record for Stephenson among the records of the Adjutant General's Office. Moreover, militia service is the most that Stephenson ever claimed for himself.<sup>59</sup>

On December 22, 1864, John G. Stephenson submitted his resignation as librarian effective December 31, and Ains-

<sup>53</sup> Personnel File of John G. Stephenson, December 6, 1881 (Records of the Pension Office, National Archives).

<sup>54</sup> *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, XXVII, Part I, 256.

<sup>55</sup> Personnel File, Stephenson; the Indiana Archives report (May 8, 1948) that Governor Morton, on January 10, 1862, directed the Indiana secretary of state to issue a commission in the Legion to Stephenson. *The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1865-69), II, xi, mentions that a "Jno. D. Stephenson" was appointed special aide-de-camp on January 10, 1862 (which is the date of Norton's request also).

<sup>56</sup> *National Intelligencer*, January 29, 1863.

<sup>57</sup> Letter from Stephenson to Thaddeus Stevens, February 8, 1864 (L.C. Letters Sent).

<sup>58</sup> Mearns, *op. cit.*, pp. 100-101.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*

worth Rand Spofford was commissioned as of this date.<sup>65</sup> It has been stated that Stephenson was a participant in "speculations created by the War,"<sup>66</sup> but no details have been found, except for a possible connection with an act of 1872 compensating Edward G. Allen, the Library's London agent, for the sum of \$1,480, "of which sum he was unjustly defrauded by the conduct of the Librarian in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three."<sup>67</sup> It is not known whether Stephenson returned to Indiana or remained in Washington for the period following his resignation, but he was living in Washington in 1870.<sup>68</sup> At some time, it appears, "he held the post of clerk to the District Legislature."<sup>69</sup> We are on firmer ground when we come to his appointment as medical reviewer at the Pension Office.

<sup>65</sup> "Department of State Miscellaneous Officers' Letterbook," No. 1, p. 164 (National Archives).

<sup>66</sup> Johnston, *op. cit.*, p. 383.

<sup>67</sup> *Statutes at Large*, XVII, 686.

<sup>68</sup> Census of 1870, District of Columbia (Ward 4), II, 414 (MS).

He was appointed to this position on November 16, 1881, at an annual salary of \$1,600<sup>70</sup> and received a promotion on October 7, 1882. Thirteen months later he was dead at the home of Captain Albert Grant.<sup>71</sup> Members of the old First Army Corps with whom Stephenson had served met at the Metropolitan Methodist Church on Capitol Hill<sup>72</sup> to express regret and to plan the funeral. Stephenson lies buried in an unmarked grave in the Congressional Cemetery.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>69</sup> Mention in death notice in the *Evening Star* (Washington), November 12, 1883. It should be pointed out, however, that this obituary contained two errors. Washington residence in 1877 is attested by two court cases in which Stephenson was a party in a dispute over the possession of furniture: Law Case No. 181711 and Equity Case No. 5936 in the records of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. (These were called to my attention by H. B. Fant.)

<sup>70</sup> Service card in Personnel File, Pension Office, February 26, 1883.

<sup>71</sup> *Evening Star* (Washington), November 12, 1883.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, November 14, 1883.

<sup>73</sup> Grave No. 244, Ra6, Records of the Congressional Cemetery.



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: FRAGMENTS OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP

ROME in 1898-99 has already been described in this series of papers. The familiarity with Italian acquired in Rome during those months of study was to stand me in good stead later. In fact, I learned the art of speaking the language readily, conscious of various mistakes but continuing, nevertheless. I have never been embarrassed in trying to speak Italian, but other languages are another story, although I learned to speak French and German later. Spanish, in particular, which seems so like Italian to the eye, is entirely different to the ear, and I just can't speak it, though I read it readily. Dutch is another tongue which I never learned well, finding the similarity to German a snare and a delusion.

In 1901 I journeyed to Rome again to bring back my sister Helen, who was very ill. For the next twenty years I had only occasional contacts with Europe. Of course, I was familiar with the professional journals published abroad, and I had rather intimate connection with booksellers in London, Paris, and Leipzig; but I did not go across myself. Then, in 1921, I secured an appropriation from the Regents of the University of Michigan to pay my expenses to and from Europe and credits for purchasing from various sources, amounting to about \$20,000. This was not a large sum, but the opportunity to develop contacts with librarians and with the book trade more than balanced the smallness of the amount of money. Later, as I progressed in my journey, an additional sum of \$5,000 was voted by the

Regents. I made very thorough preparation for this trip, taking in bound form various photostats showing our holdings in periodicals and transactions. It has been my observation that a knowledge of what one owns in the way of books and journals is far more important than any carefully prepared lists of desiderata. You are continually being met with attractive offers, and if you do not know what you have in the library, you are helpless. It will not do in a general library to depend on memory. One working in a limited field can do this, but not one charged with the acquisition of books in many fields. To illustrate: in a small secondhand shop in Brussels I came across a long run, lacking Volume I, of the *Revue belge*. Reference to my photostated list showed that we owned only Volume I. Later I discovered that somehow Volume I had got separated from the set, as the bindings were uniform. Without the photostated list, made by overlapping the cards showing holdings so that a minimum of white paper showed in the photostat, I could not have reassembled the set in the University library. The medical library furnished me with a complete set of their holdings of journals also—made by the photostat—and I was enabled thus to buy a considerable number of medical journals and to arrange for the exchange of others, as I had a list of duplicates and of the University's publications also.

I cannot stress too highly this preliminary preparation. For example, Mr. Eppens, who later became our chief clas-



sifier, compiled a list of books, chiefly complete works by the Italian, French, and German humanists of the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance. This I used again and again, taking it with me on various expeditions and marking on the margin those which I had succeeded in buying.

On this trip in 1921 I started in late August, sailing for Liverpool on the "Baltic," on which I also returned in early December. On landing in Liverpool and finding that the boat train had already left for London, I determined to try to effect exchange arrangements with the University of Liverpool and particularly with its school of tropical medicine. I shall never forget my astonishment at beholding the small and, to my eyes, totally inadequate dimensions of the university library. I succeeded in finding someone in authority at the school of tropical medicine and in arranging for an exchange of publications. It was my first experience of the cramped and crowded quarters of the British university libraries, as they were then. My first thought was of pity for the students, my second of pity for the staff. But if you have never experienced anything better, even totally inadequate quarters are not a hindrance to effective work. Again and again I remarked the completely inadequate facilities, according to American standards, of British university libraries, even those of the first class. It is only recently that Cambridge, Oxford, Leeds, and London—to name only a few—have secured new buildings and ample quarters for their libraries. It taught me a lesson—that you can do good work without equipment; but it emphasized, again and again, the good fortune of American librarians.

From Liverpool I journeyed to London, where my friend Voynich met me.

He had engaged a room for me at the Savoy, which I remember chiefly for the fact that it had seven mirrors and no running water. But in the course of the first day I met Professor Kelsey of Michigan and fell heir to his quarters at Tavistock Square in Bloomsbury. I lived there until I departed for Manchester.

I do not propose to take the time of readers to follow me in my book-buying. I secured from the British agents of the University of Michigan Library, Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Company, a letter promising to pay all bills for books bought by me, which was valuable in securing bargains in small shops. Incidentally, I got similar letters from the firm of Champion in Paris and from Harrassowitz of Leipzig, but, after this first trip, relations had been established firmly, and I never found it necessary to carry such letters.

The British Library Association was meeting in Manchester in September. Before leaving home, I had been appointed official delegate of the American Library Association to its meeting, and I wrote to Jast, who was the chief host of the British Library Association, to put me up at whatever hotel the majority of British librarians would be staying. He replied at once, offering to meet me at the station and assigning me to a hostel where the principal British librarians were to stay. I never knew how it happened, but nobody met me at the train, and I had to find my way to the hostel alone. I got in after dinner had been started. The librarians were seated at long tables on benches without backs, and I slid into one. Presently a red-haired man across the table introduced himself as Savage, then of Coventry, later of Edinburgh. Then my neighbor on the right introduced himself. He was Badgely of Hull. They took charge of me

and saw to it that I met others. I remember particularly Tedder, librarian of the Athenaeum, who openly marveled that I did not talk like the American of the books. I saw quite a lot of him—of course I already knew him by name—and was much impressed by the way he saw to it that I missed nothing. I met Pitt of Glasgow, Berwick Sayers (who has just retired from Croydon), and various others. I was much impressed by the predominance of men in the membership. In fact, I met only one woman librarian who stands out in memory, Miss Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of Girton College at Cambridge, whom I came to know well afterward. Years later, after I retired, she became the librarian of Achimota College in Accra on the Gold Coast of West Africa.

We were rather more extensively entertained than is the custom in America. On a formal visit to the University of Manchester, we were received at the college gate by Sir Henry Miers (vice-chancellor of the university), whom I was afterward to know so well as the head of the Bodleian Library Commission. A formal dinner—at which I spoke—was one of the ceremonies, and we were honored by the presence of the Lord Mayor, wearing his chain of office.

At the John Rylands Library I met not only Dr. Henry Guppy (who died in 1948) but Rendel Harris, already well known to me. We had met at the Whitney Memorial meeting of the Philological Association, where I also first met Father Hyvernart of the Catholic University of America. Guppy and Harris were members of a research group at the John Rylands Library which became very famous. I was to meet Guppy many times later and to become greatly attached to him. He visited me in my home in Ann Arbor, and I never went to England

without writing to let him know I was coming; we met frequently in London or at Leigh, in Surrey, where his son-in-law lived.

The chief thing which stands out in my recollection of the program was a rather interesting discussion of the value of fiction in circulation reports. Sayers rather paradoxically maintained that a librarian should be proud of the percentage of fiction circulated rather than depressed by its amount. In this opinion he was opposed by the bulk of his colleagues, who maintained that it was not particularly worth while to report a huge circulation of fiction rather than of nonfiction, the so-called "classed" books. It was the old question of quality versus quantity, and I confess Sayers' argument impressed me.

At this conference I became well acquainted with Miss Jessie Carson of the New York Public Library, fresh from her work with the children in the villages around Soissons in France. I had not previously known of the American efforts to help the French under Miss Anne Morgan, but through Miss Bogle and Miss Mary Parsons I later came to know of them well.

My chief impression of the Library Association was one of disappointment. To an even greater extent than in America, the men in the larger and older libraries were not interested in taking part in, or even in belonging to, the association. The British Museum, the Bodleian, and Cambridge University Library held aloof from the Library Association, and although matters improved somewhat, the fact was plain: the men who really counted in the kind of library I was interested in simply did not care for the common folk of librarianship or for their problems.

From Manchester I went to the Lake

Country and, as it was a dry season, found it charming. Ten days at Waterhead, near Windermere, completely captivated me. I went on to Scotland from the Lake Country by way of Carlisle, buying books as I found them. At Glasgow I met connections of Professor Wenley of Michigan and at Edinburgh encountered the first real secondhand book market in the shops of John Grant and James Thin, with both of which I long maintained relations to the great profit of the Michigan University Library. They are both located on the bridges spanning a great ravine, and as you went down from the street level the books became dustier and the prices lower. I never did get to the ground level but contented myself with the fourth below the street; I was told there were two floors below that. I believe that in 1921 there were over a million books for sale in the two shops.

Returning to London I stayed at a hotel on Southampton Row at which Mr. Peddie of Grafton and Company had got me a room, but I soon transferred to the Russell Hotel on Russell Square, which I made my London headquarters for many years. I visited Oxford and Cambridge on my return from Scotland, and Jenkinson of the Cambridge University Library asked me to dinner at Trinity College, of which he was a fellow. Dining in Hall was a rather strange experience, which I was to repeat often in later years. Jenkinson was a tall, thin man, an expert on incunabula, and a scholar of sorts. On this visit I first met Scholfield, who has been for many years in charge of the university library and who was then librarian at Trinity College. At Trinity he had used a card catalog to record his duplicates and had found it most "convenient." Of course, the regular catalogs there and at the university library were

the books in which the entries were pasted in a quasi-alphabetical order.

The Continent, with its bookshops, was beckoning to me. At Paris I had the first of numerous meetings with Édouard Champion and his American wife. The Champion bookshop on the Quai Malaquais was then barely recovering from the war, which had ended three years before. Champion had been a French soldier and had experienced an illness which played havoc with his digestion. I made a tour of the Parisian bookshops, including those small establishments on the quais at which I never found anything worth while. Voynich, who had an office in Paris, told me that certain dealers' representatives visited the quais every morning very early and skimmed the cream off the stock. He said that, if you went before breakfast, you could occasionally pick up something worth while. But the Parisian bookshops in the fall of 1921 had very little to offer an American university librarian.

From Paris I went to Brussels and there met Paul Otlet. I had already met his associate, Senator Henri LaFontaine, in Princeton, at Richardson's. I was greatly disappointed at the showing in the Palais Mondial. The various bibliographies on cards were not even sorted, three years after the war, and a general impression of inefficiency and confusion remained with me, from which I confess I have not recovered, although on subsequent visits I was more favorably impressed.

From Brussels I went to Coblenz, where Miss Elizabeth Steere of the Michigan University law library was in charge of the Army library. Miss Steere did excellent work there, and I am happy to recall that I got her a substantial sum for books by cabling to Frank Hill, who was in charge of moneys for the A.L.A.,

in Brooklyn. At Coblenz the first person I saw was Russell Patterson, who had been on my force in the Library of Congress and who had blossomed out as a cavalry major. He gave me a fine welcome. Miss Steere took me all around the district in an Army car. The driver was a sergeant, detailed to this duty, who nearly proved my undoing when he took me to the train and introduced me to the conductor as an American major general in mufti for reasons of state. I was glad when we changed cars at Frankfurt, for the attention of the conductor was embarrassing. I retained a distinct impression that an army of occupation is a misfortune both to the inhabitants and to the occupying power.

After a brief visit in Coblenz, I went on to Leipzig. The firm of F. A. Brockhaus had been the University's agents there, but relations after the armistice had proven very unsatisfactory. There was some question of moneys paid out by the University and not satisfactorily accounted for. So I determined to seek out Hans Harrassowitz, who had spent six months in the Library of Congress before the war and whom I knew well. At first he was very reserved, but when I insisted that *der Krieg ist vorbei*, and proposed to him that we buy books through his firm, he became more cordial. His firm—which he was soon to head—became the German agents of Michigan and of many other American libraries also. He assigned a young man, a Mr. Eisfels to go with me to dealers and assist me. I bought a number of books in Leipzig. It was just as the mark was beginning its fall, and it was most embarrassing to buy, because you never knew what you would have to pay. I recall that one dealer, Max Weg, from whom I bought many sets, when it came to shipping them refused to honor my orders. As I thought I had secured a number of

important geological works, I was sadly disappointed on my return to America to have him refuse to send them. Some we never did get.

I was taken ill with "flu" in Leipzig, and the doctor ordered me to eat various things which I could not get in Germany. So I decided to go to The Hague, where I was assured I could get anything in the way of food. There I completely recovered from the "flu," helped, no doubt, by the exertions of the Nijhoffs, uncle and nephew, who did everything for me. Thus began my relations with that firm, to the great profit of the University of Michigan Library. At that time, and for years afterward, there were more books on their shelves in Spanish, chiefly printed in South America, than in any bookstore in Spain. After unhappy attempts to order directly from South American dealers, I found it much better to order from the Nijhoff firm. In that way you got the books. While it would probably have been cheaper to order directly, there was absolutely no assurance that your order would be filled, and, after several years of vain attempts, I fell into the habit of ordering Latin-American books from The Hague.

The elder Wouter Nijhoff was not only a great bibliographer; he was a publisher and bookseller of distinction as well. I became very fond of him, as well as of his nephew (of the same name), who made frequent trips to America and who used to attend football games at Ann Arbor each fall. Mr. Nijhoff (senior) was very lame from a congenital defect, but made light of it. His death after World War II has robbed me of one of my most sincere friends. In Holland I visited several libraries; the Royal Library at The Hague, the Leiden University Library, and the Public Library of Amsterdam I recall with pleasure.

From the Netherlands I returned to

England. I had a week before the "Baltic" sailed and made the most of it, buying numerous English plays from Chatto and Windus. Mr. Thomas Chatto, the head of the firm, simply devoted himself to me. I bought over five hundred plays from him, and the University of Michigan Library has acquired an enviable distinction for owning possibly the most complete collection in its region. I had a list of the plays we owned and spent the evenings writing in those I had purchased during the day.

From this expedition I gained an acquaintance with British librarians and booksellers which was to prove very advantageous later. I also became acquainted with the French, Belgian, Dutch, and German booksellers and with many librarians in those countries. Dean Effinger of the University of Michigan had given me a letter to M. Viennot, chief of the *salle du travail* at the French National Library, and I became familiar with that library, as well as with the British Museum, where I came to know the director and the chiefs-of-division. Between September and December there was no time for a more extended trip, but I established personal relations with Henry Sotheran, Champion, Harrassowitz, and the Nijhoffs which were to prove fruitful as the years went on. And, above all, I renewed impressions of Europe gained twenty years before.

Mr. Clements, whose interest in his library of Americana was constant, had warned me, before I went abroad in 1921, to be on the lookout for any chance to buy a large collection in his field. In Paris, Champion told me of Henry Vignaud, whose writings in the field of the discovery of America were well known. I did not meet Vignaud then, but I reported to Mr. Clements that there was a chance to secure this library. In

September of 1922 the *Chicago Tribune* carried a notice of Vignaud's death at the age of over ninety. I had previously written to Champion, at Mr. Clements' direction, to inquire about the possibility of securing his library. Immediately after Vignaud's death I wrote to Mr. Clements, who directed me to secure an option from the widow for the purchase of the collection. I then wrote to Champion, who informed me in October that he had secured the option and urged me to come over at once. I got a leave of absence from the Regents, who agreed to leave the financial details to be worked out later. Meantime, I cabled to Professor Henry A. Sanders, who was in Paris, asking him to see the library and cable me whether it was worth while for me to make the trip. His reply was an enthusiastic affirmative. Accordingly, I went to Bay City to study the Clements library, of which only a partial catalog had been published.

Vignaud's library was at Bagneux, a suburb of Paris, in an old house which had formed one of the group of buildings built by Richelieu in the seventeenth century. When I first saw the collection, I knew at a glance that it was just the thing needed to furnish the Clements library with a critical apparatus. But, aided by M. Abel Doysié, I made a careful study of it, and the conviction that it would be an important acquisition for both the Clements and the University libraries grew as the study progressed. I finally cabled Mr. Clements to this effect and requested authority to engage legal counsel, as the Vignaud estate was not yet settled. The non-Americana portion of the library was just as important as was the Americana part. The widow, at a family council presided over by her notary and attended by all the heirs and the lawyers on both sides, formally accepted my offer. The price was 150,000



francs, and Mme Vignaud insisted on being paid in French money. The Regents had voted the sum of \$21,000, and the difference between francs and dollars paid all my expenses, the lawyer, and the insurance. The latter was, by the way, most difficult to arrange, as the library was wholly uncataloged. The insurance people insisted on having a list of the books. Finally, the lawyer, Mr. Donald Harper, told me to go to Lloyds, who would undoubtedly insure the shipment. They made no difficulty about a list, merely insisting that no box in the shipment should be valued at more than 5,000 francs and that the boxes containing the more valuable books should be lined with tin. For 750 francs they insured the library for 150,000 francs from the day we took possession until it was delivered in Ann Arbor. We built the boxes for the books in the library itself, and one of the requirements was that, when loaded, they should not weigh more than 200 kilograms each.

Mr. Clements at his own expense provided for the cataloging of the Americana part of the Vignaud library. The next year he gave his library to the University, and I do not think it is too much to say that the Vignaud library supplemented his collection in a most remarkable fashion. We added the non-Americana part to the University library as we could, and I got Dr. Wire, after his retirement from the Worcester County Law Library, to arrange the pamphlets, of which there were literally thousands. It was a great purchase, by far the most extensive made during my association with the University library, and I like to think that Vignaud's books are an integral part of both libraries. Born in Louisiana, Vignaud had been secretary to Slidell (who was taken off the "Trent" by Commodore Wilkes), and for

a long lifetime had devoted himself to American history. His books have found a fit resting place.

While I was in Paris, I did not neglect other opportunities to visit dealers and secure books. But the French, with all their undoubted abilities, are not the equals of the German or Dutch houses dealing in books. Nor are there as good bargains in their shops as there are in English and Scotch houses. Every time that I visited Paris or the French provincial towns, I was conscious of the lack of business ability in the book trade. For one thing, it was difficult to get complete answers to letters. If you came seeking books, it was all right; but no one would bestir himself to seek them for you. I may say the same thing for Italy and Spain. (In fact, it was the Germans who conducted such business as you found there.)

I had passage back on the "Majestic," sailing from Southampton on December 27, 1922; I visited The Hague, which meant the Nijhoffs, on my way to London. We had a very good time at The Hague, and I bought many books. At London, the British Museum had bought papyri for a consortium of libraries, mostly American. Professor Kelsey had asked me to bring back Michigan's share, feeling that they should be accompanied by someone who would be responsible. Accordingly, I arranged to have two boxes of tin made and brought them with me as baggage. Sir Frederic Kenyon, who, as director, had made the choice, asked us to dinner in the Museum, in which he lived. Lady Kenyon was a very gracious hostess. In New York, the fact that there were two boxes very nearly proved my undoing. Kelsey had arranged for only one, but quick work on the part of Mr. Lynch, of Tice and Lynch, the University library's customs brokers, took care of that. I brought the papyri



to the New York Public Library, where the next day they were examined by the customs officers. I recall both Anderson and Lydenberg as being very helpful on this occasion. The papyri were rather a burden. They had been insured by Kelsey for the transit for \$15,000, and the boxes were so large that we had to get a drawing-room on the train to hold them. I heaved a great sigh of relief when I turned them over to Kelsey on the railway platform in Ann Arbor.

In 1924 I had a sabbatical leave, and as my son had graduated from the Ann Arbor High School in February of that year, I took him and Mrs. Bishop to Europe with me in March. On this visit I stayed longer than I could on my book-buying trips, although I did not neglect the opportunity to keep in touch with bookdealers. We went first to Cherbourg and thence to Paris, where we remained only a few days. From Paris we went to Avignon and on to Nice. We had an unforgettable day driving from Avignon to the Pont du Gard, Arles, and Tarascon, and made several excursions by bus to the environs of Nice. We stopped off at Genoa overnight and traveled to Rome by way of Pisa and the Maremma. I called at the university libraries in Genoa and Pisa, but bought no books.

In Rome we spent several weeks. The fact that the Michigan library had acquired a very fine copy, written I think in the tenth century, of Chrysostom's *Homilies on the Acts of the Apostles*, which I intended to edit, led me to consult other manuscripts, particularly those of the same textual tradition. That gave me an entree to the Vatican, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the Bodleian, which all own manuscripts of this work and in all of which I did a certain amount of work and arranged for photostats. Ultimately

I turned all my materials over to Father Edgar Smothers, a Jesuit graduate student at Michigan, who has well repaid my confidence in his ability.

At Rome I renewed my youth in walking about the remains of the ancient city, in again visiting churches in which there were early mosaics, and in inspecting some catacombs. The Vatican Library made me welcome as a visiting scholar and as a colleague in charge of one of the great university libraries in America. (I was destined to become much better acquainted with it three years later.) The Pension Girardet was very pleasant, and one met there some university people from England, as well as many from America. My bookseller friend, Henry Sotheran of London, brought Mrs. Sotheran to Rome in the spring, and we had tea together frequently on the Pincian in the warm spring afternoons. The American Academy (successor to the American School) and its librarian, Milton E. Lord, now head of the Boston Public Library, made me welcome, and I found in the catalog of its library several cards that I had written in 1898-99.

In May we went to Naples and explored Pompeii. Coming back, we visited Rome (again), Florence, Geneva, and Dijon on our way to Paris. In all these cities I visited booksellers. I had asked Waldo Leland to get the Parisian manuscripts of Chrysostom *On the Acts* assembled for me and was able to go through them fairly rapidly. From Paris we went to The Hague, where the Nijhoffs made us welcome like old friends. On this visit Mr. Nijhoff, senior, took me by car to Amsterdam and its famous gallery. We went from The Hague to London, where I renewed the acquaintance formed some years before with the officials of the British Museum. We spent a week end with the Sotherans

at Lewes and had time for much sight-seeing. We went to Oxford and to Cambridge and spent a very wet week end at Watermere. I was called back to Paris, to report on the American Library there, by Dr. Keppel, the new head of the Carnegie Corporation. I left Mrs. Bishop and William at Keswick and joined them again in Edinburgh. The Library Association met in Glasgow that September, and I attended and spoke. I brought over from Paris the necessary lantern slides to illustrate a lecture on "Large American Libraries as a Contribution to Architecture." While in Paris I had lectured in French at the *École des Bibliothécaires*, but I had used slides, hoping that the students would forget my poor French in looking at the pictures. These slides were very successful at Glasgow, and several were loudly applauded when they were thrown on the screen. We came home by the Canadian Pacific line to Montreal and thence to Detroit and Ann Arbor. It was altogether a very satisfactory trip, in that I made the acquaintance of many booksellers and librarians.

In the Christmas holiday of 1926, President Nicholas Murray Butler of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (better known as the distinguished president of Columbia University) wrote me a letter saying that the Endowment had determined to aid in the recataloging of the Vatican Library and asking me to head the enterprise. I learned later that Putnam and Anderson had both urged me on Butler for this task. My natural impulse was to refuse. It is not a very gracious thing to offer advice on how to run another library. But President Butler told me that matters had all been arranged in advance and that I could forget my scruples. In perplexity I went to Chicago and talked to Milam of the A.L.A. He suggested that I survey the Vatican

Library for the Endowment, and that, if matters developed suitably, I could then plan to carry out Butler's idea. Accordingly, I wrote to Butler to that effect, secured a leave of absence from the Regents, and sailed on the "Mauretania" for Italy.

I do not propose here to give any detailed account of the Vatican mission, but I shall describe it separately. Suffice it to say that I reported to President Butler, that the deputy prefect of the library came back with me to the United States, and that the Endowment made (and continued for some years) a substantial grant for the work. The next year, accompanied by Mrs. Bishop, I took over to Rome a commission of American librarians, who agreed, with the assistance of the Vatican Library authorities, on the Vatican "Rules" (since published in Italian, Spanish, and English) and cataloged a small part of the library. The fact that Dr. Isak Collijn of Stockholm was in Rome (called in to assist in planning the cataloging of the incunabula) and that Hanson was likewise there led to a meeting of the International Library Committee in Rome in the spring of 1928 in preparation for the congress of 1929 in Rome. The Endowment sent me to Rome again in 1929 and 1931. I went on my own (on sabbatical leave) in 1932; the Rockefeller Foundation sent me to Geneva in 1934, and I visited Rome on the way. My last trip to Europe was to the congress of 1935 in Madrid. To the Carnegie Endowment is due whatever credit exists for my own part in the working of the International Federation of Library Associations. It could not have been performed without the aid very generously given by that organization.

The International Federation of Library Associations was organized at Ed-

inburgh in 1927. I was not present at the organization meeting but was appointed by the executive board of the A.L.A. as the representative of the American Library Association in the federation. As such I attended the Rome (1928) meeting of the executive body of the federation, the International Library Committee, and the meetings at Rome (1929), Cheltenham (1931), Bern and Thun (1932), Chicago (1933), and Madrid (1935). I was elected vice-president of the federation at Rome (1928) and president on the completion of Dr. Collijn's term at Cheltenham (1931). Thus I presided over the Madrid congress in 1935; I was succeeded in the presidency by M. Godet, head of the Swiss National Library, in 1936. I met him first in Rome in 1928 and can bear witness to his forcefulness, candor, and competence. He carried the federation through the years of war, from his election in 1936 until 1947, when Dr. Munthe, the head of the university library at Oslo, took over.

War has treated the federation with violence and contempt. What might under other circumstances have been an efficient international body has experienced both the interruptions to its support inevitable under the circumstances and more serious interruptions to the possibilities of intercourse. Fortunately, M. Godet as a Swiss was in a neutral country, and yet even he could do little. The permanent secretary, Mr. T. P. Sevensma, was librarian of the University of Leiden and hence was cut off for some years by the German occupation from association with his colleagues. Governments have been poor during the lifetime of the federation, military expenditures having absorbed the greater part of their revenue. And in Britain and America the nongovernmental sources of money have largely dried up. Librarians

are on their own again, and they have few resources for international undertakings.

In 1926 the American Library Association celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at a conference, in October, at Atlantic City, to which many foreign delegates had been invited. With Roden and Utey I was appointed to a committee to arrange these invitations, and on my European trip in the spring and summer of 1924 I spent much time and energy in promoting this project. I recall, particularly, meeting the philosopher, Signor Gentile, who was the Italian minister of education, and my efforts to see the Swiss minister in charge of library affairs, in the course of which I had occasion to call on Hugh Gibson, United States minister to Switzerland, and renewed an acquaintance begun in Washington many years before. In the fall of 1926 the A.L.A. met in Atlantic City, and the list of foreign delegates in attendance was most impressive. From Great Britain came not only the Earl of Elgin, president of the Carnegie Trustees, but R. F. Sharpe, superintendent of the Reading Room in the British Museum, Dr. Henry Guppy of the John Rylands Library, Savage of Coventry, and several others. From Germany there came Krüss of the Prussian State Library in Berlin and Hilsenbeck of Leipzig. From the Bibliothèque Nationale came M. Morel, one of the head men, and there were others from France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. I remember particularly de Gregori of Rome, to whom I was able to render some service because of my knowledge of Italian. There was an informal meeting of this group under my chairmanship, as I had just been made chairman of the important A.L.A. International Relations Committee, in which office I continued

for many years. Father Hyvernat of the Catholic University in Washington represented the Vatican, in consequence of an invitation I had conveyed to Cardinal Ehrle. Guppy spoke at a special meeting of the association and delivered a most eloquent address. The conference was a great success, a success heightened by a tour of the country and its libraries arranged for the foreign delegates, for which the Carnegie Endowment furnished the funds. I went to Detroit to meet the group and recall that Savage, in the Monteith branch of the Detroit Public Library, kept muttering that these people were rolling in wealth and didn't know it. After a lunch at the Detroit Public Library we came to Ann Arbor by bus and duly inspected the University libraries. The group later adopted resolutions at Washington calling for an international organization of librarians. Out of this grew the International Federation organized at the Edinburgh meeting of the Library Association.

The first congress under the auspices of the International Federation was held at Rome in June of 1929. A group in the ministry of education of the Italian government was put in charge of the arrangements. Its head was Count Antonio Cippico, who presided at the general sessions that ended with a meeting in Venice. A certain Signor Vincente Fago, who was not a librarian but an official of the ministry, was secretary of the group and of the congress, and a more inefficient man never breathed. I received a letter at the dock at Naples from Collijn, imploring me to come to Rome without delay, for he had arrived there and found that nothing had been done. Even the King of Italy's reception to the group was uncertain as to date. Fago's office issued daily bulletins giving the program for that day only, and the whole program was unorganized and

most uncertain. I spoke on the first day, though I was supposed to come several days later on the program. Keogh's talk was to be given one morning but was delayed by the nonarrival of plans of the Yale University Library, which came at the last moment and were brought to the place of meeting by Monsignor Tisserant in a taxi, while I "filled in" for Keogh as they were being arranged. An exhibitor who was to demonstrate the then new microfilm and who had brought his apparatus all the way from Paris could not show it because the current was 220 volts (instead of the customary 110), a fact of which Fago had not troubled to inform him. So we did not learn of the possibilities of microfilm until years later.

However, the King did receive the official delegates at the Quirinal, and Pope Pius XI gave a marvelous reception to the whole congress at the Vatican. It was a characteristic touch that he sent out word before the formal reception that he was receiving the congress not as Pope but as head of the Vatican Library, so that nobody was to kneel as the Pope passed around the large hall to the various groups arranged by countries. Mussolini gave the congress a formal address in the Hall of Senators on the Capitoline, which very well stated the part libraries could play in education.

The resolutions passed at the final meeting in Venice were rather more important than such documents generally are. If the various governments to whom they were addressed had paid more attention to them, libraries everywhere would have been much better off. The transactions of the congress were published by the Italian government in six volumes in impeccable style. The various papers will repay study, and they give a very fair picture of the libraries of Europe as they then were.

Mrs. Bishop and I entertained rather

extensively at the Palace Hotel. Among our guests was Sir Arthur Cowley, Bodley's librarian\* from Oxford. (His nephew, Mr. John D. Cowley, I was to know well later as head of the library school attached to University College of London.) Sir Arthur arrived late at the congress, having been misled by Fago's office as to the date at which the congress would begin. I seized the opportunity afforded by the congress to do certain supervisory work at the Vatican Library, so I was not present at the session at Bologna, but went on to Venice on the night train from Rome.

In 1930 Mrs. Bishop and I attended the A.L.A. meeting in Los Angeles under Keogh's presidency. Afterward I spent a week at the Huntington Library in San Marino at the request of the director and made a report to him on its organization. The gist of my report was that they should hasten the process of acquiring a reference library to enable scholars to use the original materials in many fields which formed at that time the bulk of the library. I urged Farrand to get written records instead of trusting to the memory of people who had been long with the library. As I remember it, there was no shelf list and hence no way of checking what was on the shelves. I remarked that they were absolutely dependent on the memory of one man, and if anything should happen to him, they would be utterly lost. I understand that these perfectly obvious steps have since been taken. The condition of the Huntington Library is well illustrated by an anecdote Farrand told me. When he came to the library to edit the Ben Franklin autobiography, he found that the library owned the original manuscript but not a single printed edition.

In the summer of 1930 the Rockefeller Foundation engaged me to accompany the Bodleian Library Commission, whom

they were bringing to America, and to plan its itinerary. The commission consisted of Sir Henry Miers, recently retired from the position of vice-chancellor of Manchester University; Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, the director and principal librarian of the British Museum; Sir Edmund Chambers (who was accompanied by Lady Chambers), the well-known Shakespearean scholar; Professor George N. Clark, fellow of All Souls College (now provost of Oriel); and Mr. Henry R. F. Harrod, a student (fellow) of Christ Church. Mr. Kenneth Sisam, secretary of the Clarendon Press, was the secretary of the commission and came with it to America.

There was not enough time at the disposal of the commission to go west of Chicago, so I planned for them to spend a day at Montreal, go to New York for an extended visit, and then go on to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. From there they were to go to Chicago and Urbana, Minneapolis, Ann Arbor, and Detroit, and on to Boston and New Haven, winding up in New York again and sailing from there. Thus they were able to visit McGill, Columbia, and the New York Public Library, the Morgan Library, and the Grolier Club, the new Philadelphia Public Library, the Johns Hopkins University Library, the Library of Congress, the Newberry, the John Crerar, and the University of Chicago libraries, the University of Illinois Library, and the University of Minnesota Library. At Ann Arbor we rested over Sunday and there had an opportunity to inspect the University library and the Clements library. We also saw the Detroit Public Library, Harvard, the Boston Public Library, and the Yale University Library. Before the party sailed, they had a few more days in New York, and at an evening meeting of the commission I summarized the buildings we had



seen. There was much entertaining wherever we went—dinners and luncheons were offered the commission—and I had to keep the formal entertainment down to certain limits.

This was a body representative of the best in British university circles. The commission's report, published under the title *Library Provision for Oxford*, is a very thorough document. Their recommendations were as far-reaching as they thought they could get approved by Congregation (the full body of Masters of Arts of the university), but, to my own great satisfaction, a minority report, going rather further in the direction of adopting American methods, was approved by the body. The present building in Broad Street (which was formally dedicated only in the autumn of 1948) carries out the commission's plans. My acquaintance with this distinguished group has been one of the happiest incidents of a long life. Moreover, it did a good deal to promote international good will and understanding. The Rockefeller Foundation made substantial grants toward the new library building urged by the commission and also to that at Cambridge. While I cannot claim to have directly influenced those grants, I can but feel that they would not have been made without the work I was privileged to do for the Foundation.

In the summer of 1931 the International Library Committee met at Cheltenham in connection with the annual conference of the Library Association. Dr. Collijn retired from the office of president (he was made honorary president), and I was chosen to succeed him. The *Actes* of this body published at The Hague are well worth studying. In them will be found related the progress of libraries throughout the world, as well as the reports of various important subcom-

mittees. I was made an honorary fellow of the Library Association at Cheltenham, and I addressed the association at the final meeting. At this meeting I first came to know Marcel Godet well and became somewhat more intimate with Sevensma. Dr. Collijn of Stockholm and his charming wife I recall particularly well. He was a great scholar, with all that that implies of charm and simplicity. With him I visited the remains of the Phillips manuscripts near Cheltenham. I say "remains," because by the will of the owner certain manuscripts were sold off annually to pay for the upkeep of the rest. Among others I remember a certain Greek manuscript of the seventh century which included a large share of the New Testament. I presume it has since been sold. There are "Phillips manuscripts" in most of the great libraries of the world. There are several in America, and we even have some at Michigan.

In the summer of 1932 I took part of a sabbatical leave and went with Mrs. Bishop to Rome in very hot weather. The recataloging of the Vatican Library had gone rather well during the year, and much progress had been made under the guidance of Monsignor Tisserant, who was one of the ablest men I have ever met. This bearded French ecclesiastic—now a cardinal—had come with me to America in 1927 and had been made *prefetto* of the Vatican Library by Pius XI. He was—and is—a thoroughly modern man. He brought to library problems a trained intelligence. The Vatican Library under him was an up-to-date, modern, and progressive library, fully the equal of any in the world. Mercati—the former head—had great scholarship; indeed, Cardinal Ehrle told me that he was as fine a classical scholar as he had ever met, the equal of Mommsen and Curtius. He was ill, however, and had had to retire



from the active direction of the library. He now, at an advanced age, is the cardinal bibliotecarius of the Roman church, while Tisserant is not only a cardinal but bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, the direct successor of the famous Hippolytus, and very much engaged in his episcopal duties, as well as in those of permanent secretary for the Congregation of the Eastern Rite. We had a private audience (one of several) with Pius XI, and the experience of Rome in summer was decidedly worth while. We took a leisurely trip to Switzerland, where the International Library Committee met at Bern in the thoroughly modern building of the Swiss National Library.

As president I had a rather difficult task, as the four languages allowed by the committee—French, German, English, and Italian—were freely used. By keeping Sevensma by me I got on all right, but it was a strain. The sessions lasted several days and were followed by the meeting of the Association of Swiss Librarians at Thun. Esdaile and the younger Cowley represented the British. Escher of Zurich was also there. I had met him years before in Washington, and he was kind enough to speak of the way I had shown him the Library of Congress.

In 1933 the A.L.A. met in Chicago on the occasion of the Century of Progress Exposition. I had hoped to get the International Committee to meet then, but the best I was able to do was to get \$500 apiece toward their expenses. Quite a few came. I recall not only Monsignor Tisserant, but de Gregori and a certain Passigli from Rome, Collijn and his wife, Esdaile, Munthe of Oslo, and Krüss of Berlin. The evening meeting of the association, at which Tisserant and Esdaile spoke, was a brilliant affair. We had a meeting of the foreign delegates with the A.L.A. International Relations Commit-

tee, and as presiding officer I had to insist upon Tisserant's speaking in French instead of English. He can speak eighteen languages, and when I asked him once which he preferred (aside from French), he said that Arabic came most naturally to him. Such polyglot facility is inclined to make one envious!

I had been placed on the Library Planning Committee of the League of Nations and on the Comité des bibliothécaires experts, of which I attended one meeting in Paris. In 1934 I was unable to attend the meeting in Madrid of the International Library Committee, but the Rockefeller Foundation sent me in the early winter to Geneva to a meeting of the Library Planning Committee of the League. There was some question about completing the stacks of the new library which Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had given, and I was sent to represent Mr. Fosdick, the president of the Rockefeller Foundation, who was also on the committee. It was the third meeting of the committee which I attended. At the first meeting the committee voted to stick by its insistence on a larger site for the library, to permit expansion. This, incidentally, forced a change of location and made the committee very unpopular with the League officials, but it was a wise decision. I have never approved the layout of the library building, regarding as fatal to successful operation the position of the reference desk and of the catalogs; and I have always thought the stacks very clumsy and far too heavy. But it is a workable building, if not an American one. My mission at the time was to hurry the acceptance of the balance of Mr. Rockefeller's gift because of American taxation.

The second international congress of librarians under the auspices of the International Federation was held in Ma-

Madrid in the late spring of 1935. As president of the federation I presided over the general sessions. We had spent much time and labor on the program, warned by our experiences in Rome in 1929. We went to Seville and thence to Barcelona for the final sessions and thus saw a considerable part of Spain. The visit of the congress to the University of Salamanca was particularly interesting. We were received by the vice-rector, who made a very moving speech of which I could understand practically all. I had to reply but stuck to English, as I did throughout the congress. We took time to visit the Escorial and Toledo. At the Escorial I saw more Spanish incunabula than I ever saw at any other place.

The program was worked out in detail; every meeting was furnished with an interpreter to translate from and into Spanish. Unfortunately, the Spanish civil war prevented the municipality of Madrid from printing all but one volume—that on popular libraries, arranged under Carl H. Milam, the executive secretary of the A.L.A. Krüss had the planning of the section on mutual aid. It is a great pity that this was not published, as a great deal of first-rate work had gone into the planning and the writing of the papers. The same thing was true of the other parts of the program. Most of our hosts were exiled by Franco or perished in the struggle. Señor Hernando, the president of the Spanish Bibliographical Society, was compelled to flee to Paris,

and what became of him there I have never learned, though I believe he at first became a professor in the medical school of the university. Señor Homero Serís, the secretary of the congress, after an interval in Cuba, has settled in New York, I believe. Only Lasso de la Vega, librarian of the University of Madrid, remains in office, and his new building, the pride of his heart, was the center of fierce fighting for weeks. I am glad to have seen Spain while it was still Spain.

In 1936 Marcel Godet was elected president of the federation, and I joined Collijn in becoming honorary president. The international committee continued to meet annually and, indeed, was planning the next congress for 1940 in Germany, when war broke out in September, 1939.

Thus I have known and admired the leading European librarians of my day. They have much to teach us in the way of scholarship, but none of them has a problem at all like that confronting the Librarian of Congress, or the director of the New York Public Library, or the director of the Harvard University Libraries. Here we demand executive ability plus scholarship in our heads of libraries and render a service not to be compared with that in Europe. To be a successful American librarian demands qualities different from the scholarship required of our European colleagues but based on such scholarly attainments. To have had a part in bringing these extremes together is a privilege.

## THE COVER DESIGN

JAN SEVERSZOON (or Zyvertszoon) die Croepel came to Amsterdam from the near-by village of Schelling. About 1519 he established, in The Nijssel by the old bridge, a bookstore and bindery at the sign of *die vier Heemskinderen* ("the four sons of Aimon"). He published several books, the most notable of which is a beautiful folio Latin Psalter of 1530.

In or a little before 1532 Severszoon began also to operate a press. He issued charts, a treatise on maritime law, and a chronicle. He probably was not a learned man, for all but one of his productions are in Dutch. But his press was well equipped, and his books were handsomely illustrated and decorated.

Severszoon continued printing until 1536. But some time before this date he became converted to the reformed doctrine; though he printed no religious books, he sold some Lutheran works—an offense for which he was convicted by the Inquisition. He died on July 25, 1538.

Severszoon was crippled and was known by the appellation of "the Cripple." He exploited this nickname for advertising purposes. When, in 1526, he published a perpetual calendar printed by a wood block, he entitled it *Des Cropels Kalengier* ("The Cripple's Calendar"). And he put crutches on both his printer's marks.

The mark reproduced here is a representation of the printer's house sign. The four sons of Aimon—heroes of a well-known medieval romance—are shown riding on one horse before a castle. In the lower right-hand corner are the crossed crutches. (Severszoon's other mark is composed of the arms of Amsterdam between two pairs of crossed crutches.)



By 1540 Severszoon's premises and printing materials were in the hands of Jan Jacobszoon. Jacobszoon used Severszoon's marks but cut the crutches from them.

The crippled printer of Amsterdam has been confused with a more important printer of Leiden of the same name. To add to the confusion, the Leiden printer was

also convicted by the Inquisition of selling heretical books, and Severszoon die Croepel, in 1535, copied certain maps from a book printed by his Leiden namesake in 1517—so closely, in fact, that they were once thought to have been printed from the same blocks. Jan Severszoon of Leiden, however, printed from about 1501 to 1524 and died in or before 1534—about four years before Jan Severszoon die Croepel.

EDWIN ELIOTT WILLOUGHBY

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE  
LIBRARY

## THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

**WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP:** for biographical information see the *Library Quarterly*, I (1931), 338; IV (1934), 359; XII (1942), 762; XIV (1944), 339-48; XV (1945), 324-38; XVIII (1948), 1-23, 185-91.

**NATHALIE POLIAKOFF DELOUGAZ:** for biographical information see the *Library Quarterly*, XV (1945), 244. Mrs. Delougaz received her Master's degree from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago in March, 1948.

**PHILIP TAGGART McLEAN** was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1903. After receiving his A.B. degree from Pomona College, in 1925, he joined the staff of the Hoover Institute and Library, first as assistant reference librarian and later (1927-47) as reference librarian. Since 1947 he has been the librarian of the Hoover Library. In 1929-30 he obtained a leave of absence from that institution in order to work in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress.

Mr. McLean is a member of the California

Library Association, the American Library Association, and the National Committee on Oriental Collections in the United States and Abroad. An article by him on "The Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace" appeared in *College and Research Libraries* in March, 1940.

**RICHARD G. WOOD** was born in Randolph, New Hampshire, on April 19, 1900. He received an A.B. degree from Dartmouth College in 1922 and his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University in 1924 and 1934, respectively. He has taught at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Maine, and at secondary schools in Connecticut and New Hampshire. At one time he was state director of the New Hampshire Historical Records Survey.

Since 1942 Mr. Wood has been on the staff of the National Archives. In 1945 he made a survey of the records of the Library of Congress. He has contributed widely to historical and other scholarly publications. At the present time he is preparing a biography of Stephen Harri-man Long.

## REVIEWS

*Foundations of the Public Library: A Social History of the Public Library Movement in New England from 1629 to 1855.* By JESSE H. SHERA. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949. Pp. ix+308. \$5.00.

Jesse H. Shera has written a book which will be the final word on the subject for many years. It is well organized, completely documented, attractively illustrated, and a pleasure to read. It is the product of a scholar with excellent training, who has done his own research, visited the libraries, and used other sources of information instead of depending, as is so often the case in research on libraries, on questionnaires sent to already overworked librarians.

Mr. Shera's excellent background appears in every chapter, as he places the evolution of libraries in its proper setting and discusses intelligently the historical influences upon the various types of libraries which emerged in New England. He traces the development of the seventeenth-century town libraries, the histories of the Salem Library of the Massachusetts Bay Company, Captain Keayne and the first Boston Public Library, town collections at New Haven and Concord, and the Rev. Thomas Bray and his parish libraries. Two long chapters deal with the society libraries, in particular the Redwood Library at Newport (which celebrated its two-hundredth anniversary in 1947), the Philogrammatican Library of Lebanon, and the Book-Company of Durham (the latter two in Connecticut). Circulating libraries, having originated in England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, first appeared in America in the middle of that century and developed rapidly all over New England. Finally, the public libraries, as we now know them, had their beginnings in such libraries as the Peterborough Town Library and the Boston Public Library. Shera thoroughly discusses all factors contributing to the development of public libraries, such as scholarship, historical research, the urge for conservation, local pride, universal public education, and the Lyceum movement. It is interesting to read that the fees of the society libraries were low and that, therefore, no serious reader was likely to be denied access to books because of poverty.

The decline of the society library came about because its voluntary support was unreliable. It is also revealing that the reading habits of the eighteenth century were the same as those of today and not, as many believe, heavily weighted on the side of theology.

As a resident of Connecticut, this reviewer is proud to read that his state played such an active part in the early development of libraries in New England and that the library in Salisbury, Connecticut, was the first town public library.

Shera's concluding paragraph sums up the present difficult position of all librarians, particularly those struggling in large institutions with increasing budgets: "If future generations can learn anything from an examination of library history, it is that the objectives of the public library are directly dependent upon the objectives of society itself. The true frame of reference for the library is to be found in its coeval culture. No librarian can see clearly the ends which he should seek when his country is confused about the direction in which it is moving. When a people are certain of the goals toward which they strive, the functions of the public library can be precisely defined."

This book is a fine contribution to the cultural history of our country. Mr. Shera is to be congratulated on having produced it at a time when he was carrying a heavy load, first in wartime Washington and later during a period of transition at the University of Chicago Library.

JAMES T. BABB

*Yale University Library*

*The Creative Critic.* By CARL HENRY GRABO. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948. Pp. v+135. \$3.00.

Professor Carl Grabo, who is known for his illuminating studies of Shelley, has brought together under the title of *The Creative Critic* a dozen brief essays outlining his conception of a living culture. His views are practical and persuasive. He does not equate culture with belles-lettres, nor does he reject any part of modern life as inherently inimical to man's highest inter-

ests. Only, he thinks that a number of institutional maladjustments keep us going in a vicious circle by which we fail to make use of the intelligence, knowledge, and art actually available to us.

In Grabo's definition the creative critic would be one who discerned and propagated the true and needful novelty in any art. He would encourage and not restrain what is called (perhaps wrongly) "experiment." He would be aware of the relation of the humanities to science and of both to social life. Finally, he would mediate between the new and that part of tradition which determined current taste. In short, he would be a super-librarian, acting as midwife to newborn ideas, instead of a merry-andrew for literati or a journalistic publisher's tout.

A social philosophy and a metaphysics underlie Grabo's doctrine of criticism. The metaphysics is Jamesian pluralism, i.e., Grabo agrees with William James in considering the universe open, unfinished, and needing our effort to give it form and direction. This is a secular outlook that makes room for any religious belief and, what is more important, makes room for them all. It is consequently more convincing than the rival philosophies, so active today, which would better the human lot by first uprooting the lives and faiths of their inescapable neighbors. We see how Grabo's first principles quickly turn into a political theory. He is very much alive to the threats contained in our economic, social, and international groupings. Industry and the race problem, patriotism and the atomic bomb, are concerns as vivid to him as are the rise and success of new poets.

In all this he is, of course, a good disciple of Shelley—that neglected thinker whom our author has done most to restore to his true place. Shelley's "Defense of Poetry," from which Grabo quotes, is a repository of practical truths from which the world could always profit if it only could believe them with Grabo's strength of mind—the proposition, for instance, that mankind owes whatever moral maturity it possesses to the work of poets and storytellers. The average man thinks he is the way he is because God or Nature ordained it from the beginning. He does not see that Shelley and Homer and a thousand others have shaped him out of the cave man or pile dweller he originally was. Lord Keynes once made a similar point about the economic ideas of businessmen, and the point has to be made over and over again—precisely by Grabo's creative critic. Only on this

condition can we hope for change, let alone progress.

In this connection occurs the sole estimate of Grabo's with which I would disagree. He considers H. G. Wells to have been a remarkable man, too generally underestimated. I am not without admiration for the early Wells. The novelist of *Tono Bungay* and *Ann Veronica* and the sociologist of *Anticipations* was worth all Grabo's regard. But I doubt whether Wells's vaunted scientific training saved him from becoming a hit-or-miss second-rate prophet by 1914. To my mind Shaw's vision is far sharper and wider ranging, less susceptible to the mass suggestion of the moment, and, in fact, the true continuation of Shelley.

But this is by the way. Grabo concludes his little book with a sensible plan for a foundation to adopt as a means of assisting the spread of necessary ideas. Messrs. Rockefeller, Ford, Guggenheim, kindly read!

JACQUES BARZUN

Columbia University

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*Working with a Legislature.* By BEATRICE SAWYER ROSSELL. Chicago: American Library Association, 1948. Pp. x+82. \$1.90.

This is an admirably useful volume which accomplishes successfully exactly what its author intended, i.e., to provide a brief practical guide for those interested in securing the passage of library legislation. Mrs. Rossell believes firmly in Abraham Lincoln's dictum that "with public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed." The emphasis throughout these pages, therefore, is on the importance of having a bill thoroughly understood by everyone concerned, not only by librarians and trustees who desire it and the legislators and governor who must enact it into law, but by the people themselves. It is difficult to quarrel with this common-sense approach.

To this reviewer, at least, the most rewarding chapters of the book were those concerned with the mechanics of getting a bill passed and the sections dealing with the importance of obtaining a broad basis of support for the proposed measures. In connection with the former, the author stresses the fact that there is never a "good" time to introduce or initiate library legislation; the important thing is to make a beginning. Of paramount importance also is that the bill be properly drawn and that it re-



flect the exact aims and intentions of the sponsoring group. Moreover, the measure should be honestly presented. Mrs. Rossell wisely points out that library bills, like any other legislation which involves finances, must be presented in such a way that the full implications of the program are completely understood. If the costs of a state-aid program, for example, are going to pyramid over the years, then the legislators should be so informed in order that there may be no misunderstandings or suspicions at a later date. Any program that is to be permanently worth while must be sold on this basis. To do otherwise is to make a quick gain at the risk of a long-term defeat.

Mrs. Rossell's chapter entitled "Work with State and Local Leaders" is one of the most rewarding in her short but useful volume, and I was particularly interested in the story of the Citizens' Library Movement in North Carolina. The description of the manner in which a broad basis of grass-roots sentiment and support for state aid to libraries was built up in that state is worthy of close attention by everyone interested in this aspect of library service. There is an important lesson in Marjorie Beal's comment that "people did not know what was meant by library service, so we dropped that term and began talking about books and reading." I could wish that the author had developed this theme a little more fully, for it may well be that we should drop a good deal of our professional patois when we talk to laymen, especially legislators, about proposed library measures.

One could wish, further, that the book contained more specific comment on the advisability of having a library lobbyist attend all sessions of the legislature, whether or not any library matters are pending. Most of us would not like to see our library associations become pressure groups in the sense that other professions have. On the other hand, it may well be questioned whether we should not, in a quiet way, assume a regular place in the legislative scheme of things. This would achieve the twofold purpose of keeping library associations informed of what is going on at the state level and of insuring that library interests were well represented and well served on all occasions.

Much of Mrs. Rossell's advice could, of course, be applied to any group seeking to influence legislation, but it is because we have so few instances throughout the United States

of state groups having conducted successful library campaigns that it would do most librarians a great deal of good to study this volume for the lessons it contains. Certainly this reviewer found it fascinating and rewarding reading.

ROGER H. McDONOUGH

*New Jersey State Library*

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*The Foundations of Library Management: Organization from the Administrative Angle.*  
By R. F. M. IMMELMAN. Cape Town, 1947.  
Pp. 61. 6s.

The purpose of this booklet is to bring the principles of administrative organization before the librarians of South Africa. The task is appropriate enough for Mr. Immelman, who occupies a strategic place in South African library circles as librarian of the University of Cape Town and supervisor of library training at that institution and who, moreover, has played a leading role in library affairs in his own country since a period of professional education in the United States in the mid-thirties.

Mr. Immelman modestly refers to the booklet as "a series of jottings and summaries." This is overly modest, for the book is marked at some points by sustained analysis and at all points by succinct presentation. These qualities give the volume its value for American readers, since no treatment of equal precision and brevity exists in our own literature.

In brief compass it moves through the topics of organization, personnel administration, and administrative control or government and includes a chapter on the importance of library organization in the curriculums of library schools. Line and staff, span of control, job analysis, position classification—these and other principles and techniques of administration are explained and applied to libraries. Because the presentation is so compressed, the full significance and the usefulness of the various ideas and methods are not always clear and the library applications are incidental rather than thorough. But one has no right to expect both a brief introduction and a definitive treatise within the same covers.

The author makes no undue claims to originality for his subject matter. At the outset he records his indebtedness to writers on public administration and library administration, particularly in the United States, and he docu-

ments his material throughout. It must be satisfying to American writers to realize that they have an international audience and sobering to recognize that they have a responsibility beyond their immediate colleagues.

There is one observation of a critical nature that does seem in order. Regrettably, Mr. Immelman has not incorporated into the volume the concept of human relations in administration. While he refers frequently to the work of Luther Gulick, L. Urwick, and Leonard White, he does not draw upon the views of such writers as Chester Barnard, F. J. Roethlisberger, and Herbert Simon. As it stands, the booklet has all the virtues of an organization chart and many of its shortcomings; it deals with the structure of administration but not with the human process of management. The author has ably presented many of the insights of present theories of administration but has failed to study their limitations as revealed by the reactions of people to administration.

Within its quite defensible limits, the booklet is balanced, sensible, and to the point. Presumably it is of value to South African librarians; certainly it is useful to American librarians. All library administrators in this country who have wondered about the formalized theories of administration or who have come upon one or another of the principles or methods without seeing their full range can find no more convenient summary. Here a South African librarian who has read many of our own publications returns them to us, showing a common view and body of knowledge which characterizes them as a group. Our books stand on his shelves. His book should stand on ours, not alone because it is written by a distinguished foreign librarian, but because it adds to the content of our shelves.

This publication increases our respect for Mr. Immelman. We look forward to his return to the States for a period of graduate study and library visits.

LOWELL MARTIN

*School of Library Service  
Columbia University*

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*Communications in Modern Society: Fifteen Studies of the Mass Media Prepared for the University of Illinois Institute of Communications Research.* Edited by WILBUR SCHRAMM, director of the Institute. Urbana:

University of Illinois Press, 1948. Pp. vi+252. \$4.00.

The stream of research in the prodigiously expanding field of communication has reached such dimensions that books like this are badly needed. A symposium gives welcome perspective to veteran and freshman alike. For the veteran the principal gain is an acute awareness of the yawning gaps in the terrain that has been mastered up to date, as well as a new sense of research strategy necessary for the years to come. The freshman will find it a handy guide to who's who, what's where, and what's what.

One of the richest articles in the present collection deals with "The Sociology of Literature." Leo Lowenthal gives a beautifully conceived, organized, and documented survey of a realm of research which is profoundly important for the understanding of communication processes in this or any historical epoch, in this or any culture, in this or any phase of crisis, in this or any stratum of society, in this or any form of personality. Few academic articles display with equal distinction the versatile attack upon problems of communication that is possible to a well-developed social scientist.

Paul Lazarsfeld is in a particularly attractive vein in what he writes about criticism. And Ralph D. Casey adds depth and light to a topic that is usually bathed in bathos. Just imagine! He actually has something to say about "Professional Freedom and Responsibility in the Press." Dean Berelson handles the interpenetration of "Communication and Public Opinion" with his usual command of material and ideas. Clyde Hart gives a well-tempered testimonial to the fact that all the workers in the communications vineyard are not yet perfect. Here and there in the symposium new bits of data are to be found, notably in the articles by Nafziger, Nixon, and Kinter.

An excellent editorial feature is the list of a hundred titles, with annotations, at the back of the book. (Note to fellow-bibliographers: Leo Rosten's doctoral dissertation at Chicago was in political science, not sociology. Not that it wasn't good enough.)

I regard certain omissions in this symposium as regrettable, while admitting that no enterprise of the kind can cover every promising facet. The perspective of biology is enormously fruitful when the question is how to state a comprehensive theory of communication. A

competent anthropologist would have given a needed frame for many remarks found in the present papers. To say nothing of a social historian!

Anyhow, the new Center at Illinois got off to an auspicious beginning.

HAROLD D. LASSWELL

*Yale Law School*

*How Shall We Pay for Education?* By SEYMOUR E. HARRIS. New York: Harper & Bros., 1948. Pp. x+214. \$3.00.

The financial support of the American educational enterprise, especially at the posthigh-school level, is particularly difficult at this time because of inflation and the need to accommodate additional numbers of pupils and students. In his opening chapter Professor Harris analyzes the causes and the nature of the present financial crisis in education; in succeeding chapters he addresses himself to what he regards as the most rational solutions.

This is an important book. It reveals clearly the distress that grips many, if not most, of our schools and colleges; it analyzes the problems of education finance in relation to broad social policy and in relation to the essential elements of the American economy; and it presents concrete proposals for the overhauling of our present methods of supporting the education enterprise. And although the volume is devoted, in the main, to the problems of financing posthigh-school education, it is pertinent to the problems of educational finance at all levels.

Whether one agrees with all of Professor Harris' analyses and recommendations is beside the point. Here is a book that should be read by all who are concerned with the reshaping of American education policy.

NEWTON EDWARDS

*University of Chicago*

*Libraries and the Materials of Local History.*

By JOHN L. HOBBS. London: Grafton & Co., 1948. Pp. 224. 12s. 6d.

This handbook, though written for the avowed purpose of helping assistants studying for examinations in England, should find wide usefulness in the library world generally, for it is the first really comprehensive treatment of

the problems of the local-history collection in the library. To be sure, various specific phases of local-history work have previously been discussed in library literature, and W. C. Berwick Sayers wrote a small volume on the subject nearly ten years ago. However, even a very cursory comparison of the two books reveals the far greater scope of the present publication.

The latter part of the book deals with British methods of preserving, microphotographing, cataloging, and classifying regional surveys, and with the work of the British Records Association. This section is interesting because of the long history and complicated governmental structure of England. The solutions to the problems discussed may offer certain suggestions to the American librarian, but they will be no more than suggestions, for American local history poses its own typical problems. Mr. Hobbs is very much aware that each solution arises from the particular instance; he constantly reminds his reader that local conditions make modifications imperative and illustrates this point by referring to practices in a number of libraries showing variations and differences.

Librarians in the United States will find chapters ii through vi very informative and useful. The first two of these take up the acquisition of printed and manuscript materials as being the basic task of a growing collection in any library interested in the preservation of local records. The fifth chapter deals very competently with the municipal reference library, which may, in some instances, be a part of the local-history collection. Chapter vi discusses the over-all planning of a local department for service and conservation and will be of particular value to libraries which are in the process of remodeling or building.

The chapter entitled "Exploiting the Local Collection" is, in the opinion of this reviewer, the most important in the book. Here, in a few pages, is an ideal of service which, though perhaps often sensed by librarians working in the field, has never been crystallized and summarized quite so well. The author draws a subtle balance between conducting actual historical research in a subject field and furnishing imaginative assistance to the student and scholar, discussing also the interrelation of librarian, antiquarian, collector, and bookdealer. Mr. Hobbs then goes on to sketch methods for the effective collaboration in local-history work by various agencies, such as schools, museum, and libraries, and to give advice on pub-

licity designed to lead not only to better use of the material already gathered but also to gifts that will enhance the value of the collection. He shows, in this chapter, the ways in which a local-history collection can become the center of active research rather than a morgue of dead materials. The librarian who works with the collection as well as the administrator of the entire library will gain from these pages a profound insight into the importance of the work, both in itself and as a part of the library's service to the community.

Librarians who are about to start a local collection, and also those engaged in developing an already existing one, will find invaluable help in Mr. Hobbs's book. There is an excellent bibliography on specific phases of the work, which, though leaning heavily on British publications, is a rich source of information. The only important item missing from this bibliography is Donald Parker's *Local History: How To Gather It, Write It, and Publish It* (New York: Social Science Research Council, 1944), a volume which is well-nigh indispensable to the worker in American local history.

Mr. Hobbs, now chief librarian of the Shrewsbury Public Library, has previously written some of the most useful articles on local history which have appeared in library publications. From nearly a decade of experience in developing and administering the New Jersey collection in the Newark Public Library, this reviewer can recommend his present book as a valuable addition to library literature.

JULIA E. SABINE

Newark Public Library

*Boktrycket i Finland intill freden i Nystad: akademisk avhandling som med tillstånd av Humanistiska Fakulteten vid Åbo Akademi till offentlig granskning framlägges i humanistiska lärosalen tisdagen den 25 maj 1948.* By CARL-RUDOLF GARDBERG. Helsingfors, 1948. Pp. 396.

Printing in Finland is roughly contemporary with printing in British North America. Much as our typographical history began in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Finnish printing began in Åbo (Turku), whose newly founded academy was only slightly stronger, from a scholastic viewpoint, than nearly contemporary Harvard. The immediate motive for establishing a

press in Finland was to provide an outlet for the writings of Åbo Academy's faculty and students; and the bibliography of Peder Eriksson Wald's first Åbo press yields abundant evidence that this mission was fulfilled.

Finland indeed needed its own press. Since 1488 she had imported her printed matter from abroad. For almost two centuries metropolitan Sweden had provided for the grand duchy's need of printed materials, even supplying books in the Finnish language.<sup>1</sup> But by 1642 Peder Wald's press was actually in operation in Finland; before the end of that year, he had produced the first books printed in *toto* on the other side of the Gulf of Bothnia: Wexonius' disputation entitled *Discursus politicus de prudentia tum legislatoria, tum politica seu civili* and Georg Alanus' *De aere in specie*. In the following year came the first Swedish and Finnish books printed in Finland, viz., Isak Rothovius' *Några Christeliga Boot Predikningar* and an anonymous tract entitled *Ylimmäisen Keisarin Jesuxen Christuxen Mandati Eli Käsky* (a slender twelvemo signed only "Petar Wald/Präntäri Turusa").

The scope of Wald's operations was limited, even after 1648 when an annual appropriation of 66 riksdaler enabled him to buy more type. In 1668, therefore, Bishop Johan Gezelius set up a rival shop which was quite productive and published, in 1685, a complete Finnish Bible (the New Testament having appeared as early as 1683). This Bible, consisting of 1,572 pages is the largest work produced by any printer in seventeenth-century Finland. Gezelius printed it to fill a specific need, for the 1642 Bible was entirely too expensive and primarily for the pulpit rather than for the desk. This press, like Wald's, was taken to Sweden during the Russian danger (1710), but both presses were returned after the conclusion of the Treaty of Nystad in 1721.

Gardberg does not limit himself to a mere narrative of the productions of the Åbo presses. He investigates in detail Wald's relations with

<sup>1</sup> Swedish was the official language of Finland during the centuries of Swedish rule (1154-1809) as well as during the subsequent period of Russian domination (1809-1917). The rich medieval Finnish literature was oral, but the Reformation helped to bring about the use of Finnish as a literary language. Gaining ground slowly until the nineteenth century, Finnish moved rapidly ahead during the Russian period and finally came out as the major of the two national languages recognized since 1917.

Peter van Selow, the first typefounder in Sweden. Van Selow may have been the teacher of Finland's first typefounder, Sven Gelzenius, a student of theology who cut and cast Greek type for the Academic Press in Åbo in 1646-48. In 1649 one of Gelzenius' own academic orations was printed with this type.

Nor does Gardberg overlook the history of printing in the twice-lost province of Viborg (Viipuri). In 1689, almost a half-century after His Baltic Majesty had expressed concern about "barbarischt oväsande" in the grand duchy of Finland to the Bishop of Viborg, one of the latter's successors, Petrus Bång, set up a press to satisfy the needs not only of the episcopal see but, more particularly, of the thirty-eight-year-old Gymnasium. Daniel Medelplan, typefounder and illustrator for the Academic Press in Åbo, was placed in charge and remained in office until 1693, when he was succeeded by Matthias Syngman. The latter died in 1697 and—in the best printing-house tradition—his widow, Elisabeth Rödh, ran the shop until 1704. The last foreman of the shop was Thomas Abbor (1708-9), for the Russians destroyed it in 1710. Barely fifty of these early Viborg imprints are known, and the largest publication, Bishop Bång's *Chronologia sacra* (1694), runs to only two hundred quarto pages.

The story of early printing in Finland would not be complete without a note on a remarkable venture in book production by Daniel Medelplan. In 1719, when there was not a single press in Finland, he printed from wooden blocks cut by himself an ABC book, *Lasten Paras Tawara, elli ABC-kirja, joca on suuren tarpen tähden leicatty Puuhun ja Pälkänen Seuracunnan Saarnamiesten Toimituzen cautta, Prändetty Pälkänellä Daniel Medelplanilla Tauralan Kylässä 1719*. No library in Scandinavia owns a copy of this priceless curiosity, and the only one ever located was destroyed in the Åbo Academy Library fire of 1827. Most probably a relatively small edition was printed, and it is likely that all copies were soon used up by schoolboys in Pälkäne. The book consisted of fourteen octavo pages printed on both sides.

Gardberg had a distinguished predecessor in Fredrik Wilhelm Jos. Pipping, whose *Några historiska underrättelser om boktryckeriet i Finland*<sup>2</sup> is one of the finest outlines of the history of printing for any country. But Pipping's great work covered only the Åbo Academy Press<sup>3</sup> from 1642 to 1818; he paid relatively little attention to the technology of

printing, illustration, and typography and did not have available the wealth of archival material that has subsequently been acquired and organized for use by the libraries and archives in Stockholm, Uppsala, and Helsingfors, as well as in lesser centers. Accordingly, the Grafisk Klubb of Helsingfors decided as early as 1930 that a new history should be prepared for the tricentennial in 1942. But Holger Nohrström, to whom the work was assigned, died in 1939 with little to show for almost a decade of study, and the task was turned over to Gardberg.

The result of Gardberg's research is virtually an encyclopedia of printing in Finland. The first three chapters deal with books and readers in Finland prior to 1500, the background and planning for printing in the early seventeenth century, the printing of the Finnish Bible, and the founding of Åbo Academy. To Wald, Hansson, Wall, Björkman, the Gezelius Press, and the Viborg Press, one chapter each is devoted. The next to the last chapter deals with the shop and its workers in the seventeenth century. It reveals a striking resemblance to German and English conditions, and the account of printers' customs resembles and in part supplements the recent studies of the folklore of printers by Oschilewski<sup>4</sup> and the present reviewer.<sup>5</sup>

The last chapter, on typography and illustration, is an informative study of what was happening on the fringe of European culture in this field. German influence was predominant in the early Åbo printing-houses. Gardberg reproduces an illustration of the interior of a German print shop from the famous *Jubilaum typographorum lipsiensium: oder zweyhundert-jähriges buchdrucker jubelfest*,<sup>6</sup> for the product of the Swedish and Finnish shops of the

<sup>2</sup> *Acta societatis scientiarum Fennicae* (Helsingfors: Finska Vetenskaps-Societeten, 1842-67), I, 527-70; II, 687-732; III, 653-78; VI, 115-61; VIII, Part II, 195-387.

<sup>3</sup> But he did publish *Bidrag till en historia om gymnasii boktryckeriet i Wiborg* (Helsingfors: Finska Vetenskaps-Societeten, 1859); *Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk*, No. 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Der Buchdrucker: Brauch und Gewohnheit in alter und neuer Zeit* (Jena: Eugen Diederichs Verlag, n.d.).

<sup>5</sup> "The Customs of the Chapel," *Journal of American Folklore*, LX (1947), 329-44.

<sup>6</sup> "[Leipzig] in öffentlichen druck gegeben/vnd bey den gesampten buchdruckern daselbst zu finden/im jahr Christi M.DC.XI."



same period was not very different, from the typographical standpoint, from what was being produced in Leipzig, Frankfort on the Main, and Nuremberg.

It is of interest to note that Finnish printers required no special characters that were not in the Swedish font, for Finnish orthographic tradition is largely based on the Swedish. Finnish manuscripts during the late Middle Ages or the Reformation were written by scribes who were government clerks or ecclesiastics, whose official (if not native) language was Swedish, and who had to develop an orthography as they went. When printed books came into use, they were manufactured by Swedish presses or presses managed by Swedes.

The use of ornamental devices began with Wald, but only under Wall were they exploited to the fullest. Gardberg has provided his study with 122 illustrations exclusive of vignettes. Title-pages representative of the most important works during the period under discussion are reproduced, and all styles of typography, design, and illustration are discussed. Wherever pertinent material was found in Swedish, German, or even French sources (e.g., the Lyon *Danse macabre* of 1499 with the famous illustration of a print shop), Gardberg has reproduced it in his illustrations.

The meticulous care taken by Gardberg in studying his sources is well illustrated by appropriate emphasis on what might be interpreted by a less competent student as insignificant detail. The bibliographical apparatus is comprehensive and inclusive, although it is unfortunate that an abbreviated form common in many European scholarly works, which gives only the date as a guide, omits many important bibliographical details, such as volume and pagination of periodical articles. The completion of Gardberg's work, if it maintains the promise of the first volume, will be an exemplary history of printing for a single nation.

LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON

*University of Kentucky Library*

"Report of a Survey of the Libraries of Cornell University for the Library Board of Cornell University, October 1947-February 1948." By LOUIS R. WILSON, ROBERT B. DOWNS, and MAURICE F. TAUBER. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, 1948. Pp. x+202. \$2.00. (Mimeographed.)

Contributing to the growing list of expert surveys of large university libraries, the authors here present a critical analysis of the library situation at Cornell and make concrete suggestions looking toward the improvement of its library services. Even before their report had been finished, the fruits of their labor could be seen in better support for the library and much-needed expansion of its facilities. The authors have overlooked nothing in their detailed examination of all aspects of the library picture and have been quite realistic in their appraisal both of its past and its potential. For the benefit of those whose time or inclination prevents them from reading the entire report, the authors have thoughtfully prepared an initial summary chapter of "Recommendations" which are discussed at length in subsequent chapters. Appropriate tables and figures are scattered throughout and graphically elucidate the text. A series of appendixes following the body of the report gives further insight into the technique employed by the surveyors. Preceding most of the chapters is a statement of fundamental principle pertaining to the subject discussed. Present policies and practices at Cornell are reviewed and evaluated in the light of the principle stated, and specific suggestions are made for the application of the principle where relevant.

In their work of surveying the Cornell University library, which is probably more complex and heterogeneous in its organization, administration, and support than most other university libraries, the surveyors have enjoyed the wholehearted co-operation of all members of the university community and have apparently been given virtually unlimited access to all university records. This enhances the value of their report not only for Cornell but for other universities as well. Though differing from two of the authors' general treatises on the university library in that it must perforce restrict itself to the one institution, this well-written and unusually comprehensive report nevertheless represents a major contribution to university librarianship. In it the practicing librarian may well find discussions and possible solutions of problems analogous to those confronting him in his own library; and the student of librarianship will find it useful for its concrete presentation of actual situations and its specific application of sound principles and accepted theory.

HOMER HALVORSON

*Johns Hopkins University Library*



*The Chicago Conference: A Meeting of the Co-operative Committee on Library Building Plans Held at the International House of the University of Chicago, January 27, 28, 1948.* Edited by LOUIS KAPLAN. Madison, Wis., 1948. Pp. 33.

This latest report of the Co-operative Committee on Library Building Plans resembles, in general, the printed reports of the committee's earlier meetings. It is well illustrated with floor plans, and these on the whole, as in the previous reports, are clearer than the floor plans printed in many other library publications. One of the best ways of insuring better library buildings in the future is to have charts for them published in legible form in library periodicals and elsewhere. The text of the report is printed by offset from typescript, and the type used is very black and clear.

While the text may be a good summary of the discussions held at the four sessions included in the meeting, it is so brief that much of it would be of little use to anyone who had not attended the meetings and could not use the summary to remind him of details. This is entirely excusable, as the cost of a full record would have been great and probably not worth the effort. Moreover, even the full discussion might mean little to an outsider if he could not ask questions and see the speakers in action. One of the great advantages of these discussions has been the complete lack of restraint by the speakers, but a full report of what was said would undoubtedly give rise to inhibitions in the future.

The new publication of the Princeton University Press for the Co-operative Committee, entitled *Planning a University Library Building* and edited by Julian P. Boyd, John E. Burchard, and Charles W. David, rather than repeat the summary of the proceedings of the committee's meetings will summarize the conclusions reached as the result of these discussions. This should be of real importance.

The work now under consideration consists mostly of building plans, with explanations by librarians and architects who have been working on them, and questions and criticisms by the other committee members. The one exception to this is the address that was given by Mr. Henry Logan, director of applied research with the Holophane Company. Mr. Logan's talk was couched in technical language difficult for the uninitiated to understand, and some of his recommendations differed widely from those of

other lighting experts consulted by the Co-operative Committee. About the only definite conclusions the reader of Mr. Logan's talk can reach are that architects and illuminating engineers in general still have much to learn in regard to lighting and that librarians can hardly be expected to know what it is all about. Perhaps the most striking quotation from the summary of this paper is the following: "An interesting conclusion reached by these researchers was that over most of the range, theoretical perfection probably requires about ten times as much light as is necessary for 98 per cent performance."

With this as a basis, let us all hope that the lighting we accept will not be too bad; we may feel reasonably comfortable in the belief that what we do decide on will certainly be better than that which was provided by our predecessors.

KEYES D. METCALF

Harvard University Library

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*The Librarian and the Teacher in General Education: A Report of Library-Instructional Activities at Stephens College.* Edited by B. LAMAR JOHNSON and ELOISE LINDSTROM. Chicago: American Library Association, 1948. Pp. 69. \$2.00.

With the aid of members of his faculty and library staff B. Lamar Johnson has again written a popular account of library activities at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. It has much the same merits and weaknesses as his earlier volume, *Vitalizing a College Library*. It describes the situation, the activities, and the changes in the library program. It does not attempt any precise evaluation of that program.

We need the kind of clear-cut and interesting description of library activities which Dean Johnson gives. We cannot, however, agree with Malcolm S. MacLean that the book has been improved by the omission "of the statistics arising out of research evaluation" (Foreword, p. vii). Without these statistics the book cannot be hailed as "a handbook full of designs and specifications for building and improving our own library services to students the country over."

For example, dormitory libraries, discussed at length in his earlier book, are dismissed with this evaluation: "Dormitory libraries... have

been tried but have been found to have limited and temporary-value only." This new insight is not backed up by any statement as to what the limits were or why the values were only temporary. If "all library activities are to be subject to examination and appraisal, and, when indicated, revision," notice of such revision, when brought to the attention of the library world, should be attended by a record of the "examination and appraisal" on which the revision is based.

Notwithstanding this serious omission, the book has a number of merits. It could provide a library administrator with a dozen good ideas for experimentation in his own situation. It could be given to a college president who needed a picture of the activities of the contemporary college library, now perhaps better labeled "materials center." It might serve as an introduction to Stephens College for visiting librarians. Finally, it could provide a library-school student with a picture of the manifold activities of a member of the library staff in a college devoted to general education. The ordinary course in college library administration covers the problems and principles of internal administration but touches only slightly on the question of how to work effectively with teachers and students. One reason for this weakness may be that so few librarians have set down for the enlightenment of others a record of their "ways of working" as they have proved successful. This book provides such a record.

We might wish that the book had included additional material on two phases of this problem: *how* the library staff is stimulated to participate in instructional activities and *how* instructors are stimulated to become "library-minded." The next book from Stephens College could well be an anecdotal account of personnel problems, why they arose, and how they were handled.

For me—and I am sure for numbers of others who have been on the library staff at Stephens—the book provides a review of our invaluable experiences there, of the many unrecorded activities in which we engaged, of the changes we suggested and tried, and of the encouragement and guidance we received early in our careers from Dean Johnson. Contrary to the impression left by this book, several of us have been of the male sex.

ROBERT S. BURGESS, JR.

State College for Teachers  
Albany, New York

"Books for Catholic Colleges: A Supplement to Shaw's List of Books for College Libraries." Compiled for the CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION by SISTER MELANIA GRACE and GILBERT C. PETERSON. Chicago: American Library Association, 1948. Pp. x+134. \$3.75. (Planographed.)

This is an unannotated list of some two thousand books and periodicals, intended "to supplement Shaw's work for the Catholic point of view" and thereby to supply "an additional measuring stick" for accrediting agencies and to serve as "a check list for individual librarians and institutions in surveying their collections and in purchasing new titles." Duplication of works in Shaw's list has been studiously avoided, with the exception of "a few titles which have been revised or re-edited since their listing in the Shaw bibliography." For instance, the only work by Jacques Maritain listed by Shaw is *The Degrees of Knowledge*, and this item is consequently omitted by the compilers of the volume at hand; but they include twenty other books by Maritain.

The term "Catholic" is used broadly to comprehend books by non-Catholics which are consonant with the Catholic viewpoint: R. A. Cram's *The Catholic Church and Art* is an example. In chronological scope, the selection ranges from 1850 to December, 1947 (except for one 1948 imprint). The titles chosen for inclusion represent a winnowing from a vastly larger list, a task in which twenty-two colleges co-operated. Some users of this book will question the decision of the compilers to omit foreign-language titles other than works in German and the Romance languages, even though it must be conceded that there is substance in the compilers' argument that "the average American undergraduate is ill-equipped for their use." Since they did, however, let down the bars to a few foreign publications "because of the importance of the subject matter and the lack of an English translation," it is regrettable that such indispensable works as the *dictionnaires* of Cabrol and Leclercq, Vacant, Mangenot, and Amann should have been omitted.

Trade information is given for each entry, and out-of-print items are designated as such in many instances, but by no means in all. Thus O'Brien's *An Essay on Mediaeval Economic Teaching*, Gilson's *The Philosophy of St. Bonaventure*, and a number of other books are listed as though in print, whereas they have

long been out of print. There are occasional misprints, and a blind reference occurs in the index under "Francis Xavier, St.," where one is referred to "Francisco Xavier, St." for whom there is no entry. (Maynard's biography of the saint is, however, included in good order on p. 83 and appears in the Index under its author.)

The book is securely bound, contains generous margins, good paper, and a legible text. Of course, every critic will have his own ideas about what might have been included and was not: the present reviewer regrets the omission of Werner Wolf's biography of Anton Bruckner, and even more that of such an old reliable as William Turner's *History of Philosophy*. However, none of the criticisms we have made is of any moment when considered in relation to the general level of excellence maintained throughout this bibliography. The need for it is the more readily apparent as there is no existing book with which to compare it. It brings before the librarian a wealth of material which may, for one reason or another, have escaped his attention; and it should serve as a dependable book-selection aid for libraries in search of scholarly works in any of the major subject fields.

PHILLIPS TEMPLE

Georgetown University Library

*Koninklijke Bibliotheek Gedenkboek, 1798-1948.* Issued by the VERENIGING VRIENDEN DER KONINKLIJKE BIBLIOTHEEK. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1948. Pp. 240. Fl. 1.10.

This collection of twelve learned articles was published to commemorate the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Library in The Hague. The articles, all contributed by Dutch scholars, describe a number of the Royal Library's more valuable holdings and new acquisitions and explain certain present-day functions of the institution. The significance of the contributions, however, transcends the interests of the professional librarian in almost every instance; the volume presents items of valuable information for students of Middle Dutch literature and medieval Dutch art and for historians and biographers concerned with the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. A brief consideration of the subject matter of the individual articles will illustrate this. The "new acquisition" described on pages 35 ff., a fifteenth-century breviary,

sheds new light on the art of Dutch miniature painting by revealing the work of an unknown Utrecht master. The article which follows it deals with fifteenth-century printing presses and suggests, but does not conclusively prove, that Claes Leeu, perhaps a brother of the much more famous printer Gerard Leeu, was the owner of the "Freeska Landriucht-Drukkerij"; this answers (and raises) some questions about the early history of Dutch printing. The essay entitled "Petrarca, Teghen die Strael der Minnen" describes the only extant Middle Dutch version of the tale of *Aronus and Marina*, incorrectly ascribed by some critics to Petrarch; historians of Middle Dutch literature have all failed to note this version which, in treatment and style, is superior to the known English and German adaptations, including the one by Goethe (the tale of the *Prokurator* in *Unterhaltungen deutscher Ausgewanderten*). An article called "A Page from an Old Book" constitutes an examination of the inscriptions of the church bells of the village of Broechem near Antwerp as they were copied by the hand of the village priest about 1620; it offers more information than we have hitherto possessed on the work of Peter van den Gein and other Dutch and Flemish bell founders. Of special significance for sixteenth-century biography is the article dealing with the *Album amicorum* of Bernardus Paludanus (1550-1633); most of its entries are for the years 1578-95 and were contributed by foreigners, nobles, and men from all the professions and arts (in literature, for example, by Jan van Hout and Joseph Scaliger). Another article deals with the biography of Anthony Smets, librarian for the Princes of Orange from 1636 to 1689, and his identification with the Anthony Smets frequently mentioned in nineteenth- and twentieth-century encyclopedias as a painter about whom little is known beyond the fact that he did not originate in the north of the Netherlands is definitely established here for the first time. The remaining papers deal with old book-bindings, biographical incidents in the life of William III, the problem of cataloging pamphlets, the question of the legal deposit as it concerns the Netherlands, and the function of the Royal Library in the distribution within Holland of materials received from abroad.

Demands of brevity make it impossible to mention the names of the individual contributors to this volume. The name of the royal librarian and author of the opening essay, Dr. L. Brummel, should, however, not be omitted.

The essay, a historical account of the Royal Library during the years 1938-47, forms a supplement to the author's *Geschiedenis der Koninklijke Bibliotheek* published in 1939. The description of this eventful decade, especially of the dangers which the war and the German occupation brought to the library's collection and personnel, stands in sharp contrast with the other articles in the volume. It also brings up to date the history of the institution since its foundation as the Royal Library in 1798.

The volume contains some twenty plates. Only one error was noted: on page 41 it is stated that the Utrecht cathedral tower is depicted on the background of a miniature representing "David at Prayer"; it is the miniature depicting the "Crucifixion" that shows this tower, as is correctly stated on page 39.

G. J. TEN HOOR

Vanderbilt University

*Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages and Renaissance: An Exhibition Held at the Baltimore Museum of Art, January 27-March 13.* Organized by the WALTERS ART GALLERY in co-operation with the BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART. Baltimore: Walters Art Gallery, 1949. Pp. xii+85+80 pls. Board, \$3.95; paper, \$2.90.

Any bookman will prize a copy of this catalog as a valuable addition to the literature of books in manuscript. It describes with generous annotations 233 items in chronological order from the eighth to the seventeenth century. Its 80 facsimile plates present not only a historical survey of illumination and decoration but also representative specimens of the principal paleographical styles.

For the librarian, however, the catalog has a much deeper significance in several directions. It proves clearly the value of the bibliographical census in the field of rare library materials: without the previous work of De Ricci and Wilson the assemblage of such an exhibition would have been difficult if not utterly impossible; moreover, it reveals unmistakably the sense of solidarity and public responsibility that prevails among American bookmen: no less than twenty-nine libraries, art galleries, private collectors, and booksellers have lent their most precious possessions; and, finally, it demonstrates impressively the great wealth of America in medieval manuscripts of the

most varied character: in these descriptions and reproductions one perceives vividly what can be discerned only vaguely in the total enumeration of a census.

It would be hard to say whether Miss Dorothy Miner deserves more praise for her administrative skill in assembling the exhibition or for her scholarship and aesthetic penetration in describing the specimens.

PIERCE BUTLER

Graduate Library School  
University of Chicago

*Libraries in Florida: A Survey of Library Opportunities in the State.* Prepared by the SURVEY COMMITTEE OF THE FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Tallahassee: Florida Library Association, 1948. Pp. vii+56. \$1.00.

This fifty-six-page pamphlet is the result of a survey conducted in 1948, under the direction of the Tennessee Valley Library Council, which was making a study of library problems common to the nine southeastern states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. The full-time director of the survey was Marion A. Milczewski, representing the council, and the consultant was Erret Weir McDiarmid of the University of Minnesota. Nine members of the Florida Library Association, with Joseph F. Marron of the Jacksonville Public Library as chairman, made the survey in Florida, but assembling of the findings and illustrative tabulations was the work of the School of Library Training and Service of the Florida State University, Tallahassee.

In addition to the Preface, Introduction, and illustrative tables, the pamphlet has four divisions: "Overview," "Findings," "Recommendations," and "Directory of Florida Libraries Reporting in Survey." The general purpose of the survey was to give a summary of library conditions in Florida as of July 1, 1947. It certainly presents nothing for Floridians to brag about. (It may be stated here that there has been some improvement in the Florida library situation since the time for which the report was made, but there is still much room for improvement.)

The survey shows that of the 2,251,061 persons living in Florida according to the state census of 1945, 1,330,061 have no library facilities whatever. Of the 429,623 children attend-

ing public schools in 1947, 329,623, or 76 per cent, received no school-library service. The libraries of the state institutions of higher learning, i.e., universities and colleges, although more nearly approaching modern standards than other libraries surveyed, by no means measure up to comparable institutions in a large part of the country or even to several in the other southeastern states. As might be expected, the library of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, the one Negro degree-conferring institution, was far behind the white colleges and universities of Florida.

The survey reports less than fifty tax-supported public libraries in the state, and not one of these meets the minimum standard expenditure per capita recommended by the American Library Association, although three do reach the pre-war standard of \$1.00 per capita.

The University of Florida Library with 292,366 volumes not only is much the largest in the state but exceeds the collections of any two similar institutions. The Jacksonville Free Public Library with 243,077 volumes is larger than the Miami and Tampa public libraries combined. The Coral Gables Public Library with its 8.6 books per capita leads all the rest in circulation average, although the Clearwater Public with 8.3 runs close.

Valuable information is given on the Florida State Library, the few special libraries in the state, and the age and qualifications of librarians. Furthermore, the recommendations on page 45 are worthy of careful study.

W. T. CASH

*Florida State Library*

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*The Harold Whitaker Collection of County Atlases, Road-Books and Maps Presented to the University of Leeds.* Compiled by HAROLD WHITAKER. Leeds: Brotherton Library, 1947. Pp. 143. 10s. 6d.

During the last thirty years, Dr. Harold Whitaker took time from his work in the fields of chemistry and dyeing to assemble a remarkable collection of some five hundred atlases and maps devoted primarily to the British Isles from 1579 to 1901. Dr. Whitaker was no mere collector but a man with a keen appreciation for the British countryside and a scholar collecting and studying maps that recorded the

human occupancy of the British Isles for well over three hundred years. Great care and patience must have gone into this work, and from it Dr. Whitaker derived not only a fine collection of atlases but a rare knowledge of the history of cartography as related to the British Isles. Realizing the significance of his collection, as a whole as well as for its individual titles, he presented it, in 1939, to the University of Leeds. He had, on previous occasions, compiled lists of maps for individual counties and had others in preparation at the time the catalog was published.

The main section of the catalog consists of an annotated bibliography of some two hundred and fifty atlases and maps of England and Wales. The form is similar to that of Chubb's *Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland, 1579-1870*, and entries are correlated with Chubb so that a student may use the two books with facility. In general, the annotations are briefer than those in Chubb, and no tables of contents are included. However, it must not be assumed that the annotations are mere abbreviations of Chubb; numerous titles or editions appear in Dr. Whitaker's work which are not listed in the earlier one. The catalog is arranged chronologically, with all editions of a single title grouped together and cross-references noted for the appropriate publication date. The use of various styles of type and the ample spacing of the individual entries and notes add substantially to the convenience of the catalog and make it one of the most attractive in the field of map bibliography.

There are five appendixes: roadbooks, Yorkshire maps, miscellaneous maps, general and foreign atlases, and cartobibliography. The entries for the appendixes, except for a few instances, are bibliographically incomplete and not annotated. The index is chiefly to authors, with a few miscellaneous entries to title or area. Illustrations have been chosen from rare or curious maps rather than from the more familiar ones. The numbering system is not quite regular, as some numbers are not accounted for, but this does not impair the value of the catalog.

Whitaker's catalog will be of great help to serious students in the fields of British history, historical geography, and cartography. The publishers not only have offered an excellently printed book but have done so at a price within the range of the individual student, who can



thus afford to add this volume to his private collection of reference materials.

AGNES WHITMARSH

*Map Library  
University of Chicago*

"Exploring the Possibilities of Centralized and Cooperative Services for Diocesan School Libraries: Papers Presented before the School Libraries Institute at the University of Portland, July 7, 9, 1948." Portland, Ore.: University of Portland, 1948. Pp. 65. \$1.50. (Mimeographed.)

Within recent years no phase of library organization has been more widely discussed or more zealously promoted by far-seeing librarians than that of larger areas of service. This collection of papers, presented at the first library institute sponsored by the University of Portland Extension Division of the Rosary College department of library science, is a contribution to one aspect of library extension which has seldom been treated in library literature—the possibility of having the ecclesiastical diocese serve as the administrative unit for Catholic elementary and high-school libraries. Since the one hundred and twenty archdioceses and dioceses in the United States are established ecclesiastical jurisdictions possessing an organized framework for administration, they offer a challenging possibility for Catholic school-library development on a diocesan basis.

To all who are seriously concerned with the education of the two and one-half million pupils attending the more than ten thousand Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the United States this slender volume presents a charter and a guide. Diocesan superintendents of schools and members of religious orders dedicated to the teaching of Catholic youth will profit most from a reading of the papers. They are at once an unbiased attempt to set forth present shortcomings and a courageous blueprint for the future development of library service in Catholic schools.

In the first two of the eleven papers presented, the teacher-librarian's problems are discussed by a Catholic school and a public school librarian, respectively, Sister M. Catherine Eileen, S.H.N., librarian of Holy Name College, Spokane, and Miss Margery Leonard, teacher-librarian at the Duniway School in

Portland. The former, reporting the findings of an inquiry into the Catholic school libraries of four dioceses of the Pacific Northwest, reveals the inadequacies of these libraries with respect to personnel and finance and, by implication, indorses centralized administration on a diocesan basis as the most economic and effective remedy.

"Coordinated School Library Service in Catholic Dioceses," by Sister M. Tobias, O.P., of the Rosary College department of library science, is an able summary of a Master's thesis presented to the Columbia University School of Library Service. The findings of this investigation, which was conducted by questionnaire, support the conclusion that co-ordinated school-library programs are adaptable to the Catholic school system and that, in general, Catholic school librarians favor the diocesan unit.

For the practical guidance of those charged with the responsibility of providing adequate library facilities in Catholic schools, a pattern of diocesan library service, as it was devised by the sixty religious students attending the Portland Extension in the summer of 1946, is described in considerable detail. According to this pattern, the diocesan director of libraries, immediately responsible to the diocesan superintendent of schools, would be the chief executive. His functions would include the supervision of school libraries as well as the agency where technical processes and other services would be centralized. The comparability of this hypothetical setup with well-established types of co-ordination in the public library field is revealed in the papers of three librarians experienced in centralized systems: Mrs. Marian Herr, head of the Department for Work with Children and Schools of the Library Association of Portland; Miss Laura Eberlin, superintendent of branches, Seattle Public Library; and Miss Eleanor Stephens, Oregon State librarian. These public librarians explain successful programs of co-operation on the municipal, county, and state levels.

Most interesting, though in respect to its financial framework scarcely applicable to the Catholic educational system in the United States, is the final paper, outlining the Montreal Catholic school-library program and presented by Joseph A. Brunet, director of school libraries of the Montreal Catholic School Commission. In this city, where 79 per cent of the population is Catholic and 21 per cent Protes-

tant and Jewish, two systems of public schools exist, one for Catholics and one for non-Catholics, each supported by its own clientele through municipal taxes and provincial grants. A neutral school tax paid by commercial firms is divided proportionally between the Catholic and non-Catholic school population. The two systems are administered by the Catholic School Commission and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, respectively. Ten years ago, the Catholic School Commission initiated a long-range program of library service to the schools within its jurisdiction. Today some sixty schools have collections of books which were selected, ordered, and cataloged at a central office. Mr. Brunet emphasizes the advantages of the pooling of resources in organizing and administering any system of libraries.

The absence of an introductory or summary paper supplying connective tissue and integrating the separate contributions is perhaps the greatest shortcoming of the present volume. Considered in their entirety, however, these papers demonstrate a gratifying awareness of the pivotal position of the library in the school program.

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*Youth, Communication and Libraries: Papers Presented before the Library Institute at the University of Chicago, August 11-16, 1947.* Edited by FRANCES HENNE, ALICE BROOKS, and RUTH ERSTED. ("University of Chicago Studies in Library Science.") Chicago: American Library Association, 1949. Pp. xi+233. \$3.50.

These papers constitute a unique contribution to the literature of books and libraries in their relation to children and young people. As the subtitle indicates, the volume is another in the series of proceedings of the annual institutes held under the auspices of the Graduate Library School. This, the twelfth, is the first to be primarily concerned with services to younger readers.

The term "youth," in these discussions, refers to children and young people from approximately six to eighteen years of age; the materials of "communication" are primarily, but

not entirely, those of print; "libraries" include both public and school-library agencies. The plan, according to the editors, was in no way an attempt to present an integrated picture of the entire field; the topics covered are only selections from possible phases and problems of the area. Much of the emphasis in the volume is on the role of youth in society and on the social, educational, and psychological aspects of books and library agencies. There is stress on the use of print and other mediums as tools for inculcating certain values and as agencies for the promotion of socially and emotionally desirable concepts and accomplishments. Hence, the reader who listens for the nightingale will not often hear it singing in these pages. Neither will the administrator, except indirectly, find definite discussions of problems of management or of institutional relationships. He should, however, find interesting approaches and considerable stimulation.

An excellently stated and clearly presented introduction by the three editors, who were chairmen of the Institute, gives the plan of presentation and the philosophy behind the grouping of topics in three major areas. The volume probably would have benefited by having relevant portions of this editorial introduction and explanation at the beginning of each group of papers, since the transitions in the body of the collection often seem abrupt. The papers are presented under three general headings: "Youth and the Communication of Ideas," "Materials of Communication for Youth," and "Libraries for Youth as Agencies of Communication." The value of the volume is enhanced by its wide inclusion of participants. A glance at the names of the contributors shows that they are drawn from the fields of education, sociology, anthropology, and psychology; they include a superintendent of schools and a children's book editor, as well as practicing librarians and teachers in schools of librarianship. The three editors themselves are well known in the library field and well qualified to plan and present such a program.

New concepts, current problems in planning, and possible developments are emphasized throughout the collection and are effectively stressed in the concluding paper by Frances Henne, entitled "The Frontiers of Library Service for Youth." Many of the writers point out the great necessity for increased research in various areas, particularly the need for greater accuracy in basic factual information, for truer

methods of evaluating the effectiveness of agencies, and for special studies in the field of reading and communication. The papers differ in their purposes: some are theoretical; others picture current conditions and existing practices in the provision of library service; still others deal with possible or probable developments and with changes in activities and functions. Not all readers will be in accord with the ideas presented, but undoubtedly these warrant consideration and analysis.

A noteworthy aspect of the volume is the emphasis throughout on the unity of purpose and function in all types of library agencies which serve children and young people. The omission of most special administrative problems from the over-all picture has allowed an integration which seems a refreshing balance to that bulk of literature dealing chiefly with details of management and dichotomous kinds of library services for youth.

Documentation of the papers varies widely. Some give useful citations, pertinent bibliographic information, and lists of readings and references; others give none. None of them, however, attempts completeness, and in several instances the bibliographies are limited to only the standard and obvious sources. An Index forms a valuable addition to the volume.

As in any collection of papers of this type by different writers, there is an unevenness in approach, as well as obvious variation in points of view. Not all the articles meet the highest standards of thoughtfulness and presentation. Occasionally the contributors, particularly some of the librarians, rely too heavily on special terminology. Some of the topics were too broad for successful treatment in a necessarily brief talk or article, and a certain superficiality is the result. It might have been of additional interest to readers to have had a summary or résumé of discussions from the floor, many of which provided pertinent information and comment.

All in all, however, there is little at which one can cavil and much which one can praise. The volume makes a valuable contribution to library and educational literature by its inclusion of participants from different fields and viewpoints and its integrated approach to the area of youth, communication, and libraries. Teachers, social workers, and educators planning for the training of teachers and librarians should find the reports of current developments stimulating and the new outlooks challenging.

The book ought to be required reading for all librarians working with children and young people and for all administrators charged with responsibility for these services.

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*From Rollo to Tom Sawyer and Other Papers.*

By ALICE M. JORDAN. Boston: Horn Book, Inc., 1948. Pp. 160. \$3.75.

These twelve essays, six of which have appeared at various times in the *Horn Book*, are concerned almost wholly with nineteenth-century writers of American children's books and magazines.

A brief backward glance at earlier writers both in England and America is given in the introductory chapter, followed by the paper from which the book takes its title. This paper was originally the first Caroline M. Hewins Lecture and was read at Swampscott in 1947.

The remaining essays include three on children's magazines of the period; six are about writers such as Peter Parley, Jacob Abbott, Susan Warner, Elijah Kellogg, and Horace E. Scudder, all of whose books were read widely by children of the time. A closing chapter, "The Golden Age," links the didactic era, represented by the writers just mentioned, with the flowering of imagination in books for children which was heralded by such brilliant authors as Henry Lanier, Howard Pyle, Frank Stockton, and Joel Harris.

Miss Jordan's close association with children's reading shows in every sentence of these twelve studies of early American children's books; it began with her own love of reading in her childhood New England home and persuaded her to enter the field of children's librarianship and ultimately to become supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library from 1917 until 1940.

In tracing the beginnings of sound literary standards in children's books in America, Miss Jordan gives a careful and well-developed picture. Since these papers were written separately, they lack some of the continuity that one would look for if this book were presented as a history of children's literature. At the same time, it remains balanced and clear and represents a notable contribution to the subject. It

is an informed and well-assimilated account of Miss Jordan's study of the period, but this alone does not always make for eager reading, so that one must look a little further into these essays to discover the reason for the undoubted charm of the book.

One of the pleasures of reading Miss Jordan's essays is the contagious effect of her own keen enjoyment of these early children's books. Hers is not a superficial gathering of facts, dates, and titles. She has obviously read the books not as quaint remainders but in the light of contemporary events and literature, as well as with true historical perspective.

The reader's greatest enjoyment lies, I think, in his gradual admittance to the family reading circle of generations of New Englanders. In the early pages he learns what treasures came to American children from across the Atlantic—Lear's *A Book of Nonsense*, *Alice in Wonderland*, and Andersen's *Fairy Tales*. Miss Jordan tells what adult books the children took delight in, and also what they, of necessity, had to carry home from the Sunday school library. This intimacy is continued in her appraisal of the growing number of writers who chose the American scene in their books for children—Sophie May's heroines, *The Story of a Bad Boy*, *Little Women*. There is no tendency to give undue importance to these early writers. The tearful Ellen Montgomery and the earnest, inquiring Rollo are placed in proper perspective to their times and to the books that preceded them. The contribution that the Abbotts and the Goodriches have made to early American children's literature is accepted but not exaggerated, and Miss Jordan passes on to pay well-deserved tribute to such workers in the cause of children's literature as Caroline Hewins and Mary Mapes Dodge and to the creative writers whose work first saw light in the pages of the *St. Nicholas* magazine.

Miss Jordan has aptly described her work as "footnotes" to the yet unwritten history of American children's literature, but not often does the avant-courier provide such a sound, stimulating basis for those who come after. I wish that Miss Jordan could have dealt with more of the earlier writers in the light, intimate manner in which she introduces us to the author of *The Wide, Wide World*, for example, and that the period of the earliest books could have been expanded and treated in the same way as she has dealt with *The Junior Miscellany*. This would have made the present book

too long, perhaps, but I for one would have liked to read it.

There is an easy, friendly feeling in all of Miss Jordan's writing, as though she were talking agreeably to a sympathetic listener about something for which she had a great deal of affection. Her book is in itself a gift to children's librarians everywhere, both in content and format, and could be read with pleasure even by those unfamiliar with nineteenth-century children's books. It is also a revelation of Miss Jordan's own contribution to children's libraries and literature.

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*United States Cumulative Book Auction Records, 1947-48.* Edited by S. R. SHAPIRO. New York: Want List—Book Trade Weekly, 1948. Pp. xlv+520. \$12.00.

The publication of this compilation of book-auction records marks the eighth year of the series; because of its cumulative feature, it is actually the third volume. The first volume—which, so far, is the only permanent one in the series—covers the years 1940-45; the second, 1945-47; the third, 1947-48. Under the present publication plan, both the second and the third volumes are to be superseded, in 1950, by a cumulative volume for the years 1945-50, which will be the second permanent volume in the series.

According to the subtitle of the 1947-48 volume, this work records American book-auction prices of the 1947-48 season, "reporting all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, periodicals, autographs and other literary property selling in American auction rooms for \$3.00 or more."

In his Introduction the editor presents an over-all picture of the season, in which he estimates the existing trend of prices, describes a number of the notable collections sold, and notes some of the outstanding items in the sales. The auction sales covered are then listed in chronological order, each with an arbitrary number (the numbers from 700 to 799 having been assigned to the 1947-48 season), the lowest number indicating the earliest sale. A "Glossary," which gives the meaning of the abbreviations used in the main part of the volume, is followed by a list of the year's collections

arranged alphabetically by author and giving for each item the arbitrary number of the sale at which it was auctioned. Several pages are devoted to a discussion of the method of compilation.

The remainder of the volume consists of a list of all items sold at auctions during the season. These items are arranged in one alphabet; they are entered by author, with cross-references from joint authors and—if the real author is known—from anonymous and pseudonymous works. Title entry is used where there is no known author or where the pseudonym is obvious and improbable, and for periodicals. In some instances subject entries are used, as in the case of books of ecclesiastical literature (which are given under such headings as "Bible," "Missals," "Books of Prayer," "Hymnals," etc.) and of almanacs (listed under "Almanacs" with subdivisions as to country of origin). Genealogies are listed under family name, association items under the name of the person with whom associated, with a cross-reference from the author of the item. Books illustrated by famous artists are listed under the author with cross-references from the illustrator. Not included are bundles and lots of two or three letters, single maps, etchings, drawings, engravings, and the like.

The entries are in bold-face type. Items listed under them all start at the same indentation, which makes for rather difficult reading. Under the main entry appear the usual bibliographical data, such as title, editor, number of volumes (if more than one), size, binding (if not cloth), illustrations (if any), edition or issue, printer (if important), place of publication, incunabula serial number, contributors (if any), and bibliographical notes. The last line of each entry begins with a long dash and gives the defects, sales number, and the exact price in dollars obtained for the particular item.

The binding and paper are excellent, perhaps unnecessarily so in view of the temporary nature of the volume.

Since there is no other place where book auction prices from \$3.00 to \$4.99 can be found, this compilation is very valuable to librarians and individuals buying a great deal from secondhand book dealers; and the plan of publication, which provides for one volume in one alphabet every five years, makes the index easy to use and a ready aid in the study

of comparative prices of materials sold at American book auctions.

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*Cataloguing: A Textbook for Use in Libraries.*

By HENRY A. SHARP. With an Introduction by L. STANLEY JAST. 4th ed. London: Grafton & Co., 1948. Pp. xiv+388. 25s.

*Fundamentals of Practical Cataloguing.* By

MARGARET S. TAYLOR. ("Practical Library Handbooks," No. VIII.) London: Allen & Unwin, 1948. Pp. 141. 8s. 6d.

The first of these titles, by the distinguished librarian of the Croydon Public Library, first appeared in 1935, and its popularity and value to students of librarianship and practicing librarians in England are evident from the demand for this, the fourth edition. In many ways the volume is an English counterpart of Margaret Mann's *Introduction to the Cataloguing and Classification of Books* and is designed to serve not only as a synthesis of cataloging principles and practice but as a text for those using the "Syllabus" of the [British] Library Association in preparation for their professional examinations. To American librarians it will be of greatest interest for its presentation of English methods and procedures in cataloging and classification, though the latter subject is dealt with but slightly.

Mr. Sharp is mainly concerned with descriptive cataloging and related problems, though he pays some attention to subject cataloging (chap. viii) and to the relationship between the catalog and the classification system (chap. xxvi). The latter chapter is a consideration of the limitations of classification as an effective instrument for revealing the resources of the library and the greater utility of the dictionary catalog to the average user of the public library. In this his point of view differs sharply from that of S. C. Bradford and others, who see in the classed catalog based on the Universal Decimal System the perfect answer to the problem of subject analysis of library holdings.

The present edition, like the third, which was published in 1944, represents what the author is pleased to call "a gentle revision," the most substantial and thorough alteration of the



original text having appeared in the second edition (1937), the Preface to which is reprinted in the edition under review. Chapter xviii, on the cataloging examinations of the Library Association, has here been completely rewritten because of the revision of the association's cataloging syllabus. Also there has been a drastic reduction in the number of examples of practical cataloging (chap. xix), which has shortened this chapter by almost one-third its original length. Otherwise the book has remained much as it was, "the position of cataloging, in this country at all events, . . . not [having] changed much since the war."

Since the additions in the present text relate mainly to material relative to the British Association examinations, students of cataloging and practicing catalogers in America who now own the third edition of this useful work will hardly find it necessary to acquire this latest revision. But those still unfamiliar with the writings of Mr. Sharp, and those who would know more about English cataloging practice,

would do well to make the acquaintance of this substantial treatise.

As Mr. Sharp's book can be compared to the work by Miss Mann, so may Margaret S. Taylor's *Fundamentals of Practical Cataloguing* be said to resemble Susan Akers' *Simple Library Cataloging*, though it is even more limited in scope than its American counterpart. It is, in every sense, a "cookbook" on methods of simple library cataloging designed for students preparing for the association examinations, for untrained librarians who would know something of library procedures but who are unable to attend professional schools of librarianship, and for practicing librarians who might adapt such simplified procedures to specific library situations for which they would seem to be indicated. To English librarians this little treatise will undoubtedly have its uses, but to American librarians its significance is slight.

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